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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

AND

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE TOWN

1951

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1951.

BOROUGH OF SCUNTHORPE.

(*Mayor*—COUNCILLOR B. W. T. MARRIS).

Public Health Committee.

Chairman—ALDERMAN H. SPENCER.

Vice-Chairman—COUNCILLOR G. McQUADE.

ALDERMAN MRS. A. EYRE.
ALDERMAN B. HOLLAND.
COUNCILLOR E. V. ABRAHAM.
COUNCILLOR E. AUSTIN.
COUNCILLOR A. BURTON.
COUNCILLOR A. E. HAYNES.
COUNCILLOR A. MOORE.
COUNCILLOR C. POGSON.
COUNCILLOR W. C. STIRLING.
COUNCILLOR MRS. V. WILMSHURST.

Ex-Officio Member of Committee—
COUNCILLOR B. W. T. MARRIS, *Mayor*.

Public Health Department.

Medical Officer of Health—

S. CHILDS, M.A., M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. AND H., D.P.A.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Director of Cleansing—

DAVID P. NASH, M.S.I.A., CERT. MEAT INSP.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector—

GEORGE O. ALLEN, M.S.I.A., CERT. MEAT INSP.

Sanitary Inspectors—

MURRAY WOMBELL, M.S.I.A., CERT. MEAT INSP. (Resigned 31/10/51).

KENNETH WILLIAMS, A.R.SAN.I., M.S.I.A., CERT. MEAT INSP.

LEONARD HOWSON, A.R.SAN.I., CERT. MEAT INSP.

Pupil Sanitary Inspector—

JOHN SULLIVAN. (Resigned 22/3/51).

DONALD WHITE. (Commenced duty 25/4/51).

Infectious Diseases Nurse—

Mrs. M. FORD, S.R.N., R.F.N.

Chief Clerk—

Mrs. JOAN E. ARTIST. (Resigned 20/11/51).

Mr. A. J. RIX, D.P.A., M.INST.P.A. (Commenced duty 26/11/51).

Clerks—

Miss HAZEL J. SHEARDOWN.

Miss PAULINE M. SMITH.

Miss JEAN SELLARS. (Resigned 26/2/51).

Miss PAMELA J. CARNABY. (Commenced duty 20/8/51).

School Medical Clerk—

Miss MARCIA J. GIBSON.

LIST OF PREVIOUS MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

K. E. TAPPER	1920—1922
P. C. HORSBURGH	1922—1925
D. C. LAMONT	1925—1928
A. T. W. POWELL	1928—1930
J. H. CLARKE	1930—1936
W. HARTSTON	1936—1940
I. M. McLACHLAN	1940—1948
J. O'CONNOR	War-time locum

PREVIOUS CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

J. GALLAGHER	1920—1949

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To the

CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is 30 years since the first Medical Officer of Health was appointed to the then Scunthorpe and Frodingham U.D.C. The year 1951 was also a Census year and these circumstances have combined to make the present report somewhat retrospective and comparative in nature.

All the usual yardsticks of the public health are again very satisfactory. The infant mortality rate and the neonatal mortality rate are again the lowest ever recorded and the number of deaths from tuberculosis is the lowest the town has ever had.

There has been a big drop in the number of deaths from cancer and the cancer death rate is the lowest since 1943.

It has been a pleasure to me to attend the Health Committee meetings and to serve with so happy, progressive and understanding a group of persons in the general interests of the Borough.

I am very pleased to be able to thank all the staff of the Health Department for their willing co-operation, to remark on the happy spirit which pervades the department and to acknowledge that Mr. Nash the Chief Sanitary Inspector has as usual been my guiding light in the completion of the Sanitary section of the report.

S. CHILDS,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS BRIEFLY SUMMARISED FOR 1951.

Area of the Borough	7,895 acres
Population (Mid-Year 1951 Registrar General's estimate)	54,030
Population Decrease	60
Number of Births	1,030
Number of Deaths	474
Number of Inhabited Houses (December, 1951 rate books)	15,081
Density of Population per acre	6.84
Rateable Value (31st March, 1951)	£343,321
Penny Rate represents	£1,406
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	19.06
(Legitimate Births—494 M. 483 F. 977)	
(Illegitimate ,, 26 M. 27 F. 53)	
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	8.77
Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 total births)	22.76
(Total No.—Legitimate 12 M. 10 F.)	
Illegitimate 1 M. 1 F.)	
Infantile Death Rate (per 1,000 live births)	27.18
Legitimate Infant Death Rate (per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births)	22.51
Illegitimate Infant Death Rate (per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births)	75.47
Puerperal Deaths—(a) Sepsis	—
(b) Others	1
Deaths, all causes (M. 254 F. 220)	474
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	61
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	—
Tuberculosis Death Rate (all forms)	.15
Neonatal Death Rate	17.48

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

One death associated with childbirth occurred during the year. The maternal mortality rate is .97.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The main access to the town from the industrial Midlands is across Keadby Bridge over the river Trent. The bridge carries a single track railway line and a rather narrow double track road. The railway line is inadequate but the road transport flows smoothly. The town is sited at the top of a steep rise, the slopes of which could be beautified and the town thereby given as fine an approach vista as any town could wish for.

Scunthorpe is now a compact, well-planned and well-built modern town. Very few buildings are over fifty years old, and there are therefore only a few small areas of substandard houses. All the modern houses are semi-detached and of a good type; the older houses are good type terrace houses. There are no tenements and few of the buildings are more than one storey high. The town is almost entirely built of brick. Many of the houses are owner-occupied and of the remainder the Borough is by far the largest landlord since it owns some 3,684 properties. There is a waiting list for houses of 3,022 which is increasing in spite of the very creditable number of houses being completed annually.

There is a severe lack of really imposing buildings, public or otherwise in the town, even the banks and insurance companies have been so far content with very moderate structures and the various council offices are housed in very makeshift buildings.

The town is well supplied with playing fields, mainly owned by the large works companies, but the Council runs 12 parks and playing fields as well as having about 132 acres already reserved for future public park development. Five of the most modern schools have been built and planned with really spacious playing fields around them and there are also some playing fields which the older schools can use. Gardening is popular and there are 2,200 allotments available in various parts of the Borough.

Among other amenities to cater for the lighter side of life are two golf courses (outside the boundary of the Borough), six cinemas, a variety theatre, youth centre, public baths, a public library, museum, two weekly markets, 19 public houses and hotels, and a large number of working men's clubs.

The darker side of life is being served by the building of a vast new police station and a veritable labyrinth of law courts flanked by a row of houses which are the direct descendants of the old tied cottages of former days, this time reserved for members of the police force.

The town depends entirely on the iron and steel industry for its very existence and its prosperity. Ironstone is obtained locally, mainly by open-cast workings, but also to some extent by mining. The iron is extracted and processed at the local works and this employs the vast majority of the men. Some subsidiary industries such as slag utilisation, tar production and nitrogen extraction from gas give employment which is mainly dependent on the prosperity of the parent industry.

The working population of Scunthorpe continues to be almost completely employed and there are still more jobs available than there are people to fill them. The larger industries have pointed out that they are short of key personnel who refuse to come to Scunthorpe because they cannot obtain houses and to solve this problem some 200 new houses in excess of the Borough's ordinary housing allocation have been given by the Ministry to be allotted to persons whom the industries consider to be key personnel.

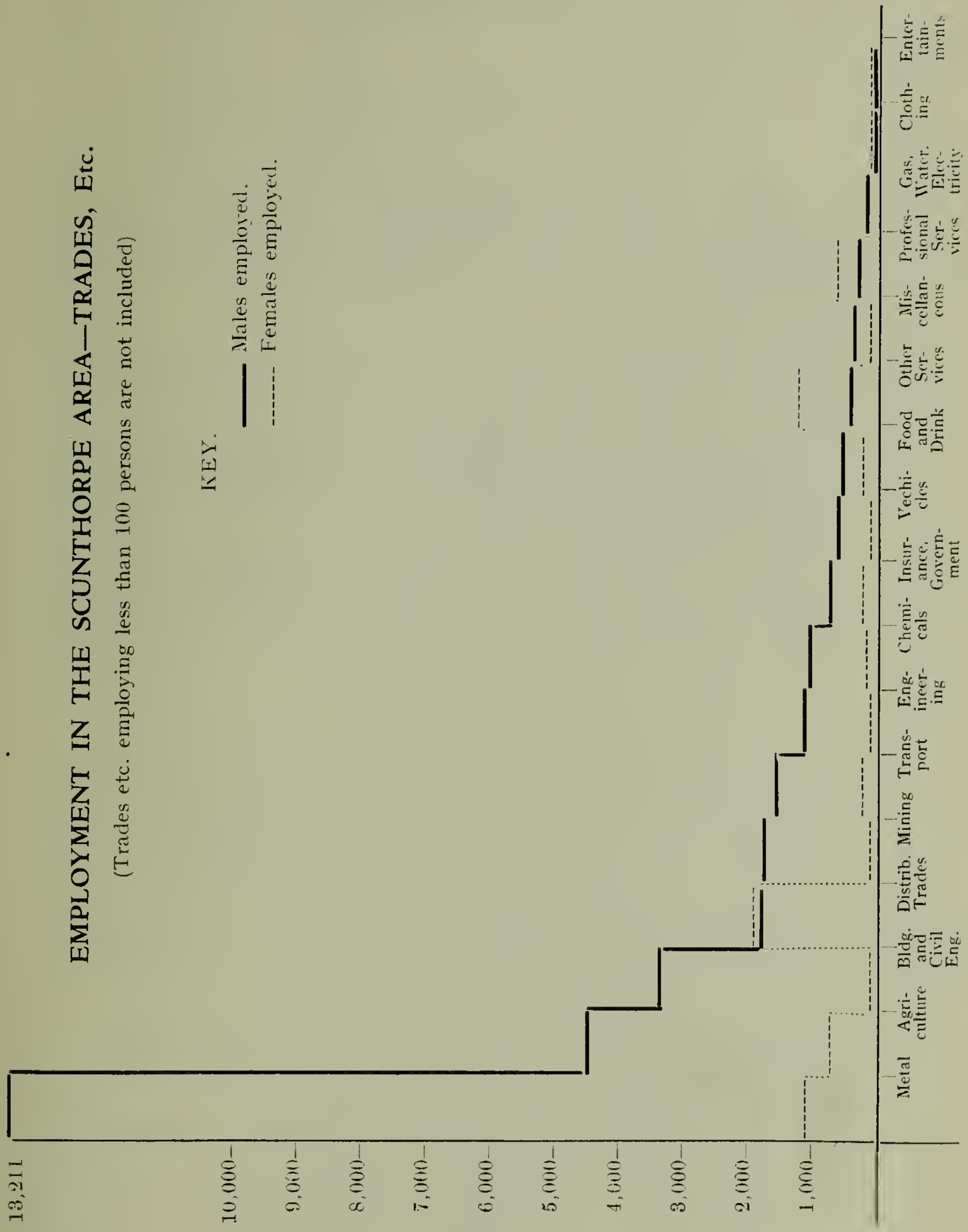
Estimation of the labour force and its distribution in the Borough is very difficult because many of the workers travel in from the outlying villages to work in the town. However, the following estimates have been made from the information available. If it is borne in mind that these estimates include much of the population of the Brigg area and of the Isle of Axholme, they become of considerable value in giving an overall picture of how the population is employed: —

Industry	Males	Females	Total
Metal	13,211	1,114	14,325
Agriculture	4,176	730	4,906
Distributive Trades	1,781	1,885	3,666
Building and Civil Engineering......	3,202	48	3,250
Transport	1,553	388	1,941
Mining	1,748	67	1,815
Other Services (Hairdressing, Laundries, etc.)	377	1,372	1,749
Engineering	1,186	85	1,271
Chemicals	1,028	121	1,149
Insurance, Nat. and Local Govt.	696	254	950
Professional Services	305	639	944
Food and Drink	513	266	779
Vehicles	611	61	672
Clothing	92	233	325
Entertainments	62	122	184
Gas, Electricity, Water	105	6	111
Wood	93	5	98
Paper and Printing	43	34	77
Metal Goods	51	21	72
Miscellaneous	334	82	416
	31,167	7,533	38,700

Of a grand total of 38,700, 31,167 are males and 7,533 are females. This indicates that there are fewer married women going out to work in the area than would have been expected because many of the employed women are likely to be unmarried. The healthy, well-cared for appearance of the children in the town is in part a consequence of this.

By far the greatest number of men is employed mainly on shift work, in the metal industry; the next largest group which is less than one-third of the size of the first is agriculture. The next four groups are building and civil engineering, distributive trades, mining, and transport, and these six groups account for more than 80% of the men at work.

The graph illustrates the distribution of the male labour force probably more clearly than words or figures can do.



EMPLOYMENT IN THE SCUNTHORPE AREA—TRADES, Etc.

(Trades etc. employing less than 100 persons are not included)

KEY.

— Males employed.

- - - Females employed.

The 1% sample estimate of the 1951 census gives the following estimate for employed males only over the age of 15 years by social classes:—

Class 1	......	500
2	......	2,200
3	......	10,800
4	......	2,300
5	......	3,600
	TOTAL	19,400

This estimate applies to Scunthorpe Borough only. The social classes are really occupational groupings and broadly speaking class 5 represents completely unskilled labourers, class 4 are skilled labourers, class 3 are craftsmen and artisans, class 2 are second tier administrators and class 1 are directors, administrators and professional persons.

The distribution of the female workers is on the same graph. It will be seen from this that most women are employed in shops. The only other two groups employing more than a thousand females are the metal industry and a mixed group containing domestic servants, laundry workers, hairdressers and the like. Agriculture and the professional services including nursing are the only remaining groups employing more than 500 persons.

There are four groups containing more than 200 persons and these are transport, food and drink, governmental services and insurance, and clothing. Entertainments and the chemical industry both employ more than a hundred females.

Included in these figures are the estimates for self-employed persons which follow:—

There are estimated to be 2,577 self-employed persons. Of these, 2,366 are males and 211 are females. 970 are in agricultural work and range from the large farmer to the jobbing gardener. 578 are shop-keepers of various sorts. 258 are self-employed in building and civil engineering. 204 are in a mixed group consisting of hairdressers, laundry workers, domestic service and the like. 104 supply the various professional services of the area. 101 are in the various forms of vehicle repair, maintenance and sales group. 93 are in the transport industry. 75 are in the clothing trades. The remainder are in very small numbers in many occupations.

MALE AND FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN THE AREA.

Female Employment:

Over 1,500 employed—Distributive Trades

Over 1,000 employed—Services such as Domestic, Hairdressers. Laundry Workers, etc.

Over 500 employed —Agriculture
Professional, including Nurses

Over 100 employed —Transport
Food and Drink
Insurance, National and Local Government
Clothing
Entertainment
Chemicals

Male Employment:

Over 10,000 employed—Metal Industry
Over 5,000 employed—Nil
Over 1,000 employed—Agriculture
Building
Distributive Trades
Mining
Transport
Engineering
Chemicals
Over 500 employed —Insurance, National and Local Government
Vehicles
Food and Drink

It may be considered that the labour force is badly distributed and that too many people are dependant on the metal industry for the long-term welfare of the town. In a modern industrial country, industries require to be segregated in the areas best suited to their development and it is the overall distribution of the labour force in the country that requires to be considered, not that in any one particular area. So long as the national economy is sound, the welfare of individual sections should remain reasonably assured.

POPULATION.

The Registrar General's official estimate of the population of the Borough is 54,030. This is a decrease of 60 from the previous year but since 1951 was a census year and therefore an appeal to fact it is not surprising that there should be some slight discrepancy between this figure and the estimates which have been made for the last 19 years since the previous census. Indeed the accuracy of the estimates after so many years is to be admired.

The 1% sample estimates of the 1951 census are as follows:—

Age Group	Males	Females
0— 4	2,600	3,400
5—14	4,600	3,900
15—24	3,200	3,900
25—34	5,300	5,200
35—44	4,300	3,300
45—54	3,200	3,900
55—64	2,100	2,000
65 and over	1,600	1,700
	26,900	27,300

Marital Condition.

	Single	Married	Widowed and Divorced
Males	11,400	14,600	900
Females	10,900	14,600	1,800
	22,300	29,200	2,700

These have been reproduced graphically as population pyramids, and for purposes of comparison, the population pyramids for the census years 1921 and 1931 and the estimated pyramid for the year 1947 have also been reproduced.

The 1951 pyramid is a healthy and satisfactory one. The chief point of interest is the tendency for the older age groups to become larger and for the pyramid to tend to become more rectangular in shape.

The following percentage calculations have been worked out to facilitate comparison with the 1921 figures.

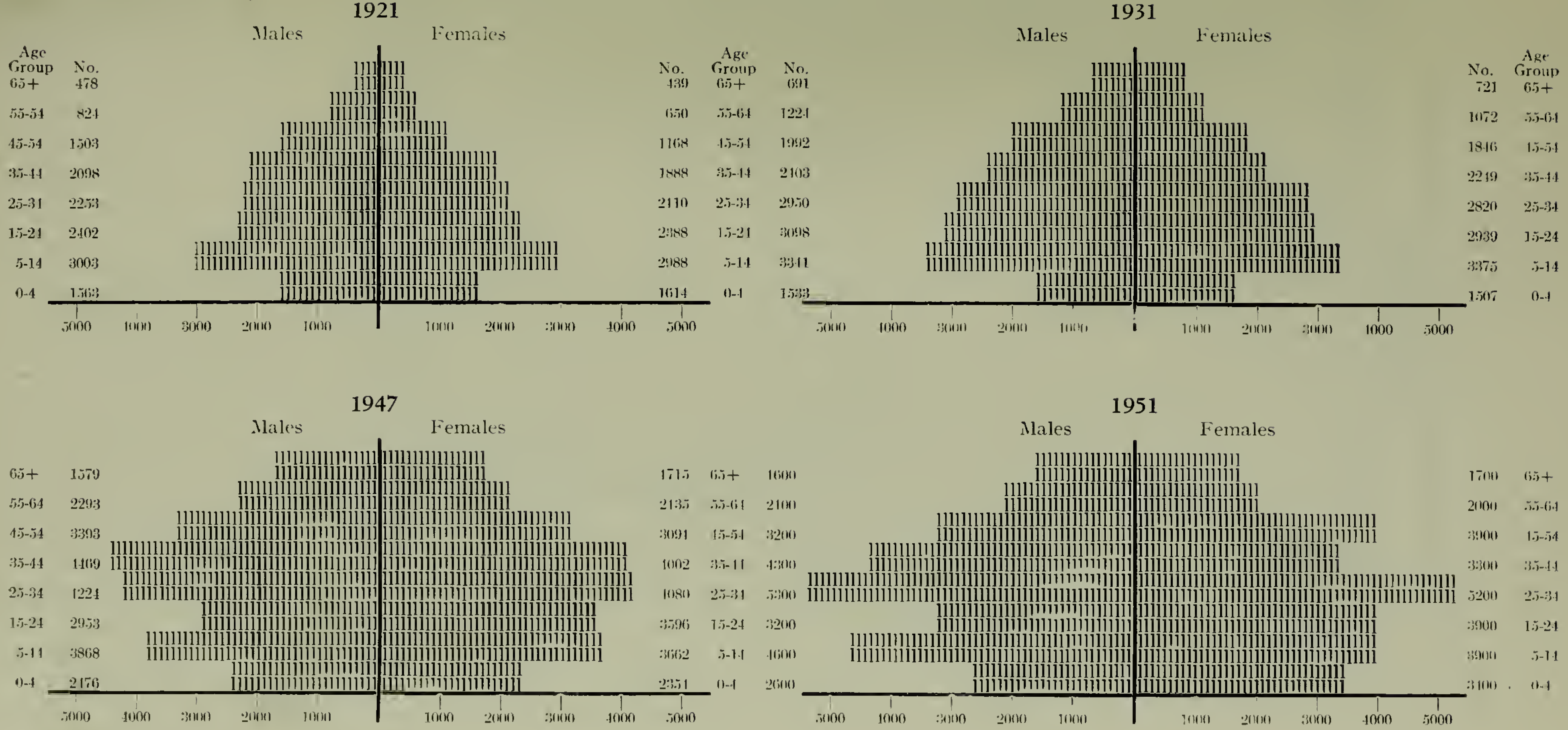
Age Group	1921 Percentage	1951 Percentage
0— 5	11.57	11.07
0—15	33.4	26.75
15—65	63.0	67.15
65 and over	3.3	6.0
45 and over	18.5	26.75

The '65 and over' age group has almost doubled relatively since 1921 and the increase in older persons is probably more clearly shown by the increase from 18.5% to 26.75% of persons of 45 years and more.

The 15—65 age groups are very similar and require no comment.

The 0—5 age groups are also very similar and satisfactory for in any healthy community the lowest age group must always be the largest if the community is to maintain or increase its numbers.

BOROUGH OF SCUNTHORPE — POPULATION.


1921

1931

1947

1951

REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED IN THE BOROUGH OF SCUNTHORPE.

The following Table gives the monthly average figure of unemployed, age 18 years and over, in receipt of Unemployment Insurance Benefit.

	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Total
January	24	44	68
February	4	50	54
March	11	38	49
April	5	69	74
May	5	36	41
June	4	25	29
July	4	24	28
August	8	28	36
September	3	24	27
October	4	45	49
November	5	44	49
December	4	35	39

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE—NEW CLAIMS.

Monthly Totals.

January	2,933
February	1,348
March	798
April	730
May	541
June	529
July	487
August	447
September	572
October	844
November	657
December	631

The cause of the high number of claims in the first two months of the year was the short lived epidemic of Influenza which occurred then.

MEDICAL SERVICES IN THE AREA.

INSTITUTIONS.

Brumby Isolation Hospital (Scunthorpe Hospital Management Committee).

The following cases have been admitted to the Brumby Isolation Hospital during the year: —

Scarlet Fever	74	cases
Diphtheria	13	,,
Gastro-Enteritis	18	,,
Dysentery	36	,,
Meningitis	8	,,
Infl. Meningitis	1	,,
T.B. Meningitis	4	,,
C.S. Meningitis	1	,,
Measles, Pneumonia and Convulsions	1	,,
Measles and Laryn. Diph.	1	,,
Measles	12	,,
?Poliomyelitis, ?Meningitis	2	,,
Croup	1	,,
Pneumonia	9	,,
Infective Hepatitis	1	,,
Food Poisoning	3	,,
Chicken Pox	4	,,
Whooping Cough	12	,,
Diarrhœa	1	,,
Scarlet Fever and Chicken Pox	1	,,
Sal. Typhi. Mur.	1	,,
Sore Throat	2	,,
Observation	5	,,
Facial Erysipelas	1	,,
German Measles and Diarrhœa	1	,,
Paratyphoid	1	,,
Pink Disease	1	,,
Poliomyelitis	5	,,
Whooping Cough, Measles	1	,,
Vincents Angina	1	,,
Gastro Enteritis, Meningitis	1	,,
Measles, Nephritis	1	,,
Facial Impetigo	1	,,
Mumps and Abscess	1	,,
Meningitis and Pneumonia	1	,,
Whooping Cough, Gastro Enteritis	1	,,
Measles and Meningitis	1	,,
TOTAL	229	

Scunthorpe Maternity Home (Scunthorpe Hospital Management Committee).

During 1951 there were 906 normal confinements (19 cæsarian section), 197 abnormal cases and 135 emergency cases conducted in the Home. The number admitted for ante-natal supervision was 207. A total of 1,222 cases were admitted during the year.

General Hospital, Brigg (Sheffield Regional Hospital Board).

During the twelve months ending 31st December, 1951, 101 patients have been admitted from Scunthorpe.

Bracebridge Heath Mental Hospital.

The number of attendances at the Psychiatric Clinic at Scunthorpe War Memorial Hospital during 1951 was as follows:—

No. of new patients seen during 1951	161
Total number of attendances during 1951	496

Scunthorpe and District War Memorial Hospital, Cliff Gardens.

This is a General Hospital which has the following Departments:—

- Medical
- Surgical
- Dermatological
- Ophthalmic
- Ear, Nose and Throat
- Radiological
- Physiotherapy
- Psychiatry
- Dietetic
- Radiotherapy
- Orthopædic
- Dental
- Casualties
- Gynæcological
- Pathological
- Cardiological
- Septic Hand

OTHER MEDICAL SERVICES.

Private Medical Practitioners.

There are 22 Doctors living in the Borough engaged in Private practice.

Scunthorpe Borough Nursing Association.

The following Table gives details of cases nursed and visits paid during 1951:—

Cases Nursed:	
Midwifery	123
Maternity	173
General	1134
	1430

Visits Paid:

Midwifery	2232
Maternity	3116
General	26634
Ante-Natal	1005
Casual	428
Maternity Hospital	311
Maternity Hospital (Forms)	137
	33863
Analgesia Cases	18

The maternity hospital visits are those paid by the district nurses when patients are discharged from hospital before the fourteenth day.

The ante-natal clinics have been taken over by the Health Visitors, and the midwives attend whenever possible.

Public Mortuaries.

The War Memorial Hospital Mortuary has been used 65 times by the police during the twelve months ending 31st December, 1951.

CLINICS HELD DURING 1951.

Parkinson Avenue Clinic, Scunthorpe.

The following special clinics were held during 1951:—

Ante-Natal
Chest
Infant Welfare
Immunisation
School
Sunlight
Female V.D.
Male V.D.
Eye
Orthopædic
Toddlers
Heart
Rheumatism

Ashby Clinic, Collum Lane.

Infant Welfare
Toddlers
Immunisation
Orthopædic
Ante-Natal
Vaccination

SCUNTHORPE SCHOOLS, 1951.

I am indebted to Mr. F. Ayres, Divisional Education Officer, Scunthorpe, for the following information.

This table shows the number of boys and girls in each school in the Borough during 1951.

School	No. on Roll Boys	Girls	Total
Ashby Infants County	126	139	265
Ashby Priory Lane Infants	97	96	193
Ashby Priory Huts	135	124	259
Ashby Secondary Modern Girls	—	524	524
Ashby Junior Mixed County	254	254	508
Brumby Primary Boys	393	—	393
Brumby Primary Girls	—	362	362
Brumby Secondary Modern Boys	607	—	607
Crosby Junior Mixed County	275	239	514
Crosby Infants County	174	193	367
Doncaster Road Secondary Modern Girls	—	408	408
Doncaster Road Secondary Modern Boys	393	—	393
Frodingham Infants County	249	231	480
Henderson Avenue Infants County	260	244	504
Henderson Avenue Junior County	320	296	616
Scunthorpe C.E. (Controlled) Boys	167	—	167
Scunthorpe C.E. (Controlled) Girls	—	143	143
Scunthorpe C.E. (Controlled) Infants	111	103	214
Santon Terrace County	18	12	30
Scunthorpe Grammar	330	342	672
Scunthorpe Technical High	282	283	565
Lincoln Gardens	194	191	385
Foxhills Secondary Modern	182	157	339

IMMUNISATIONS and VACCINATIONS, SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS, MENTAL DEFECTIVES, HOME HELPS.

I am indebted to Dr. W. S. H. Campbell, County Medical Officer of Health, for the following information on these services.

IMMUNISATIONS AND VACCINATIONS.

The following number of children were immunised in the Scunthorpe M.B. during the year 1951 :—

No. of initial immunisations—	
Under 5 years	659
5—14 years	26
No. of "Boosters"......	193

The following number of children were vaccinated in the Scunthorpe M.B. during the year 1951 :—

No. of Vaccinations......	257
No. of Re-vaccinations	36

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS, 1951.

GROUP	Number of Children				General Condition		
	Inspected	Found to require treatment (including cases under treatment, but excluding Dental diseases, and Infestation with vermin)					
		For Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	For any other condition recorded in column (b)	Total individual children requiring treatment	A (Good)	B (Fair)	C (Poor)
Prescribed Groups **Entrants** (1st Periodic Exam. after admission to a maintained School)	924	8	94	101	344	576	4
Second Age Group (Children in last year of attendance at a Primary School)	867	56	61	112	283	583	1
Third Age Group (Children in last year of attendance at a Secondary School)	683	34	17	47	270	407	6
TOTAL (Prescribed Groups)	2474	98	172	260	897	1566	11
Other Periodic Inspections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Number of Supervisory Examinations (Children found defective at previous inspections and re-examined for those defects at this inspection. A child re-examined for 2 defects should be entered as 2 examinations)	1743	Number of Special Examinations	2

DEFECT	Periodic Inspections No. of Defects Requiring treatment (b)	Periodic Inspections No. of Defects Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment	Special Inspections No. of Defects Requiring treatment (d)	Special Inspections No. of Defects Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment
SKIN	1	25	—	—
EYES				
(a) Defective Vision ...	98	74	1	—
(b) Squint	2	12	—	—
(c) Other	6	9	—	—
EARS				
(a) Hearing	7	8	1	—
(b) Otitis Media	7	5	—	—
(c) Other	32	4	—	—
NOSE OR THROAT	43	141	—	—
SPEECH	2	12	—	—
CERVICAL GLANDS	3	34	—	—
HEART AND CIRCULATION	6	35	—	—
LUNGS	—	64	—	—
DEVELOPMENTAL				
(a) Hernia	5	9	—	—
(b) Other	4	25	—	—
ORTHOPÆDIC				
(a) Posture	12	6	—	—
(b) Flat Feet......	20	28	—	—
(c) Other	24	80	—	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM				
(a) Epilepsy	—	4	—	—
(b) Other	—	12	—	—
PSYCHOLOGICAL				
(a) Development	4	4	—	—
(b) Stability	—	10	—	—
OTHER Excluding Uncleanliness and Dental	16	31	—	—

Number of Normal Children—Boys 905, Girls 808.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

Register of Mental Defectives in Scunthorpe as on 31.12.51.

	Male	Female	Total
In M.D. Institutions—Under 16	6	2	8
16 and over	14	12	26
On licence from Institutions—Under 16	—	—	—
16 and over	4	1	5
Under Statutory Supervision, of whom 9 males and 4 females are awaiting institutional care	35	22	57
In Hostels	1	2	3
For supervision on leaving school	1	—	1
In Independent Institutions—			
Local Authority contributing to maintenance under permissive powers	1	—	1
Wholly maintained by parents	—	1	1
Reported from reliable sources and kept under Voluntary Supervision	9	4	13
In Institutions under the Lunacy Act	4	1	5
	75	45	120

HOME HELPS.

Number of cases attended during the year	85
Number of Home Helps employed	13

STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT SINCE 1921 (First Year of Complete Records).

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Area in Acres	Density (persons per acre)	No. of inhabited houses	Births		Deaths				Notified Infectious Disease	Notification of Tuberculosis	Deaths from Cancer	Cancer Death Rate per 1,000 population
							Under 1 year of age		At all ages					
					No.	Rate 1,000	No.	Per 1,000 Live Births	No.	Rate 1,000				
1921	27,790	7,961	3.49	5,531	906	32.60	77	86.00	308	11.00	394	79	18	.647
1922	28,530	7,961	3.58	5,989	729	25.50	69	94.60	278	9.70	187	57	18	.630
1923	29,420	7,961	3.69	6,048	725	24.60	55	75.80	293	9.90	523	101	32	1.087
1924	30,970	7,961	3.89	6,495	786	23.60	62	78.00	321	10.40	837	91	24	.774
1925	31,430	7,961	3.94	6,287	743	23.60	55	71.00	274	8.70	456	80	21	.763
1926	32,820	7,961	4.12	6,457	678	20.60	31	45.00	268	8.20	509	81	30	.914
1927	33,050	7,895	4.18	6,731	606	18.30	47	77.00	321	9.70	797	83	25	.756
1928	31,660	7,895	4.01	6,866	618	20.50	25	38.00	238	7.50	593	57	24	.758
1929	31,880	7,895	4.03	7,167	651	20.40	39	60.00	350	10.90	893	68	29	.909
1930	31,880	7,895	4.03	7,450	732	22.90	44	60.00	327	10.20	853	68	33	1.035
1931	33,990	7,895	4.30	7,548	616	18.10	51	83.00	319	10.20	431	65	34	1.000
1932	34,190	7,895	4.33	7,815	591	17.30	43	73.00	325	9.50	853	66	36	1.052
1933	34,590	7,895	4.38	8,178	553	15.90	33	59.00	359	10.40	261	60	36	1.040
1934	35,710	7,895	4.52	8,568	591	16.50	36	61.00	320	8.90	237	60	38	1.064
1935	37,710	7,895	4.70	9,671	750	20.10	38	51.00	310	9.10	597	53	34	.904
1936	38,740	7,895	4.90	9,970	712	18.30	40	56.10	360	9.20	377	83	37	.955
1937	40,270	7,895	5.10	10,143	812	20.20	38	46.80	391	9.80	400	86	47	1.167
1938	42,000	7,895	5.20	11,688	853	20.30	29	33.90	401	9.60	529	83	42	1.000
1939	43,940	7,895	5.95	12,310	923	19.60	47	50.90	388	8.30	311	75	41	.872
1940	45,680	7,895	5.78	11,186	908	19.65	57	62.84	437	9.56	1,391	76	45	.982
1941	45,840	7,895	5.80	12,450	855	18.65	37	43.07	408	8.90	1,082	59	44	.959
1942	44,990	7,895	5.69	12,450	882	19.60	36	40.84	391	8.69	485	40	63	1.400
1943	44,830	7,895	5.69	12,450	970	21.63	46	47.42	389	8.67	866	68	48	1.070
1944	45,750	7,895	5.79	12,450	1,098	24.00	35	31.87	395	8.63	1,219	55	58	1.267
1945	46,010	7,895	5.82	12,442	968	21.04	37	38.22	401	8.78	982	80	53	1.151
1946	48,960	7,895	6.20	12,558	1,009	20.60	30	29.73	424	8.66	825	77	70	1.429
1947	50,220	7,895	6.36	12,702	1,163	23.15	35	30.09	415	8.26	1,213	89	54	1.075
1948	51,100	7,895	6.47	13,191	1,088	21.29	53	48.71	431	8.43	1,054	58	64	1.252
1949	52,030	7,895	6.58	13,919	1,022	19.64	45	44.03	445	8.55	721	52	74	1.422
1950	54,090	7,895	6.85	14,468	1,008	18.64	29	28.77	441	8.21	1,729	32	83	1.534
1951	54,030	7,895	6.84	15,081	1,030	19.06	28	27.18	471	8.77	2,054	49	61	1.129

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1951.

	Rate per 1,000 Population		Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 population						Rate per 1,000 Live Births	
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Whooping Cough	Tuberculosis	Influenza	Acute Poliomyelitis (incl. Polioencephalitis)	Pneumonia	Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under 1 year
England and Wales	15.5	0.36	12.5	0.01	0.31	0.38	0.00	0.61	1.4	29.6
London	17.8	0.37	13.1	0.01	0.38	0.23	0.00	0.61	0.7	26.4
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	17.3	0.45	13.4	0.01	0.37	0.36	0.01	0.65	1.6	33.9
148 Smaller Towns, estimated resident population 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931	16.7	0.38	12.5	0.01	0.31	0.38	0.01	0.63	1.0	27.6
Scunthorpe	19.06	0.44	8.77	0.00	0.15	0.07	0.00	0.34	0.0	27.18

BIRTHS IN THE BOROUGH OF SCUNTHORPE.

The total number of live births registered during 1951 was 1,030.

53 illegitimate births were registered in 1951.

The crude birth rate (i.e. births per 1,000 inhabitants) was 19.06.

24 Stillbirths were registered during the year.

Year	Total Births	Rate per 1,000 of population	Rate per 1,000 of other towns of populations of 25,000 to 50,000	Rate per 1,000 (England and Wales)
1941	855	18.65	16.4	14.2
1942	882	19.60	18 4	15.8
1943	970	21.63	19.4	16.5
1944	1,098	24.00	20.9	17.6
1945	968	21.04	19.2	16.1
1946	1,009	20.60	21.3	19.1
1947	1,163	23.15	22.2	20.5
1948	1,088	21.29	19.2	17.9
1949	1,022	19.64	18.0	16.7
1950	1,008	18.64	16.7	15.8
1951	1,030	19.06	16.7	15.5

DEATHS.

The Death Rate is considerably lower than for the rest of the country.

Year	Total Deaths	Rate per 1,000 of population	Rate per 1,000 of other towns of populations of 25,000 to 50,000	Rate per 1,000 (England and Wales)
1938	404	9.6	11.0	11.6
1939	388	8.3	11.2	12.1
1940	437	9.56	12.8	14.3
1941	408	8.90	13.0	12.9
1942	391	8.69	12.1	11.6
1943	389	8.67	12.7	12.1
1944	395	8.63	12.4	11.6
1945	404	8.78	12.3	11.4
1946	424	8.66	11.7	11.5
1947	415	8.26	11.9	12.0
1948	431	8.43	10.7	10.8
1949	445	8.55	11.6	11.7
1950	444	8.21	11.6	11.6
1951	474	8.77	12.5	12.5

1951 DEATHS—WARD DISTRIBUTION.

	Male	Female	Total
Ashby	37	39	76
Brumby	36	26	62
Crosby	27	28	55
East	28	17	45
Frodingham	40	29	69
Park	42	25	67
Town	20	25	45
West	24	31	55
	254	220	474

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S FIGURES FOR CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1951.

Cause No.		Males	Females	Total
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	5	2	7
2	Tuberculosis, other	1	—	1
3	Syphilitic disease	3	—	3
4	Diphtheria	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6	Meningoccocal Infections	—	—	—
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8	Measles	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic disease	1	—	1
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	2	6
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	9	—	9
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	10	10
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	5	5
14	Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	14	17	31
15	Leukemia, Aleukemia	2	—	2
16	Diabetes	—	2	2
17	Vascular lesions of the central nervous system	27	31	58
18	Coronary disease, angina	55	24	79
19	Hypertension with heart disease	5	12	17
20	Other heart disease	29	34	63
21	Other circulatory disease	7	5	12
22	Influenza	1	3	4
23	Pneumonia	8	10	18
24	Bronchitis	20	16	36
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	3	3	6
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	7	—	7
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	2	1	3
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	3	7	10
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	1	1
31	Congenital malformations	3	8	11
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	26	19	45
33	Motor vehicle accidents	4	—	4
34	All other accidents	11	5	16
35	Suicide	4	3	7
36	Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
		254	220	474

The group No. 32, "Other defined and ill-defined diseases" has been further elucidated below in the interests of clarity:—

Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases.

Senility	12
Prematurity and other infant causes	10
Post-operative causes	4
Parkinson's disease	3
Arthritis	3
Cerebral Tumour or Abscess	3
Other Renal Disease	2
Epilepsy	1
Pink Disease	1
Tetany	1
Addison's Disease	1
Disseminated Sclerosis	1
Splenomegaly	1
Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver	1
Progressive Muscular Atrophy	1
	45

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF CAUSES OF DEATHS BY REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURNS OF 36 GROUPS.

Cause No.	0—5		5—15		15—25		25—35		35—45		45—55		55—65		65—75		75 and over		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	7
2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	1	6
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	9
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	10
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	5
14	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	1	4	3	6	5	4	31
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
17	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	4	4	13	15	13	58
18	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	9	—	13	2	19	12	10	10	79
19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	5	2	4	17
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	7	6	11	10	9	17	63
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	2	4	12
22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	4
23	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	2	1	2	2	3	18
24	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	3	2	2	4	3	10	5	36
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	1	6
26	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	7
27	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
28	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	4	10
29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
31	2	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
32	10	3	1	1	—	—	2	2	1	2	2	2	—	2	4	4	6	3	45
33	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
34	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	4	16
35	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	7
36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	18	14	3	2	6	—	8	8	13	14	31	12	51	30	58	64	66	76	474
	32		5		6		16		27		43		81		122		142		

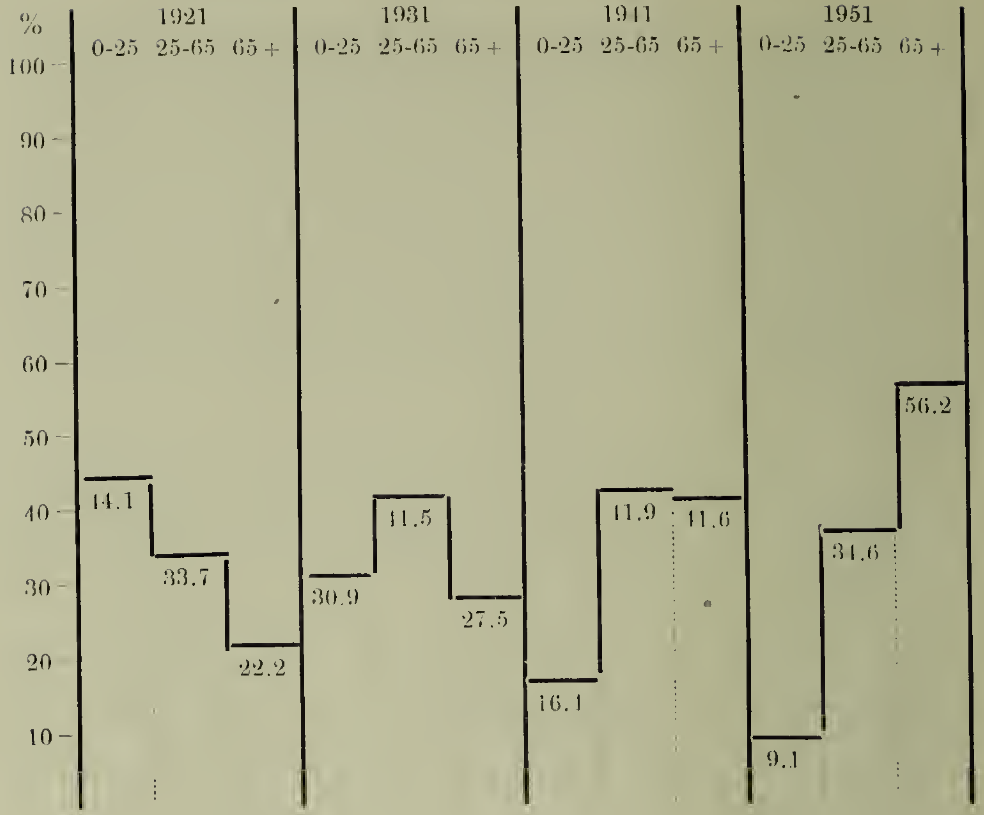
COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

There are now 30 years of health reports for the town and it is interesting to look at the changing incidence of the ages of persons dying during the years. If this world were perfect and if every person lived their biblical span of three score years and ten, then the mortality rate for all the age groups up to 69 years would be nil and the mortality rate for the year 70 would be 100 per cent. Although this conception is both ideal and impossible, nevertheless the nearer it can be approached, the further can it be claimed that we have progressed along the road to ideal living conditions and the more successful has been our attack on all the multitude of influences which go to the cause of any premature death.

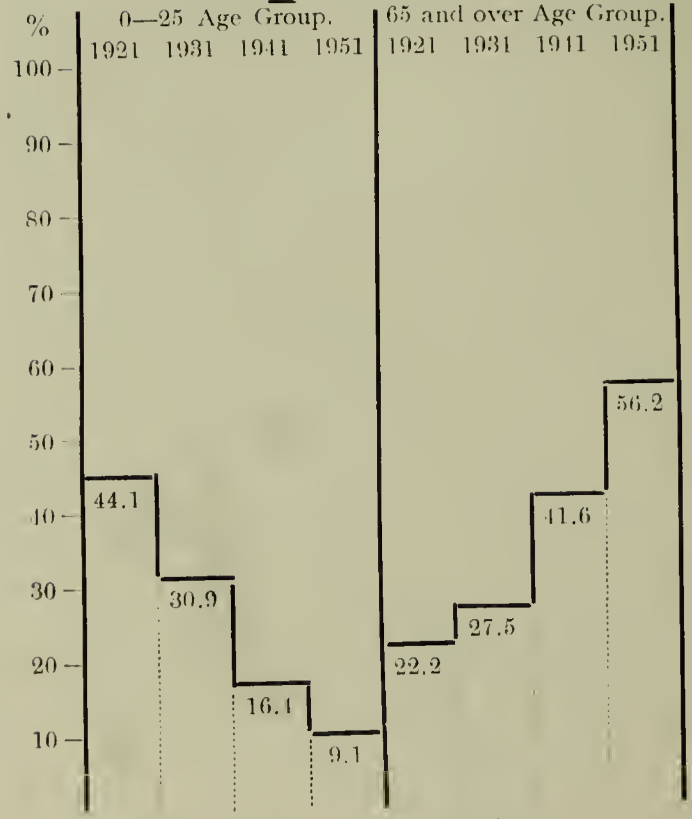
The number of deaths in the various age groups for the years 1921, 1931, 1941 and 1951 has been taken from the Registrar-General's figures for these years and has been reduced to percentage figures. These numbers and percentages are given in the table. They have been further re-grouped as percentage figures and are illustrated in the graphs.

It will be seen from the graphs that a really startling reversal has occurred in the age incidence and that we have in a few short years advanced a long way towards the ideal previously mentioned. It seems also that the biblical estimate of three score years and ten will have to be revised slightly since in 1951, 30.4%, or just under one-third, of all the people who died in Scunthorpe had passed their 75th birthday.

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS 1921-51 (1).



DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS 1921-51 (2).



DEATHS IN 1921, 31, 41, 51—AGE INCIDENCE AND PERCENTAGE.

Age Group	1921 No. of deaths		1921 Percentage of whole		1931 No. of deaths		1931 Percentage of whole		1941 No. of deaths		1941 Percentage of whole		1951 No. of deaths		1951 Percentage of whole	
0— 1	77	92	26.0	31.3	51	73	14.6	20.9	37	44	9.1	10.8	28	31	5.9	6.5
1— 5	15		5.3		22		6.3		7		1.7		3		0.6	
5—15	22	38	7.4	12.8	13	35	3.7	10.0	6	23	1.5	5.6	6	12	1.3	2.6
15—25	16		5.4		22		6.3		17		4.1		6		1.3	
25—45	34	100	11.4	33.7	47	145	13.4	41.5	55	171	13.5	41.9	43	164	9.1	34.6
45—65	66		22.3		98		28.1		116		28.4		121		25.5	
65—75	66	66	22.2	22.2	48	96	13.75	27.5	86	170	21.1	41.6	123	267	25.8	56.2
75 and over					48		13.75		84		20.5		144		30.4	
TOTALS	296		100.0		349		99.9		408		99.9		474		99.9	

Percentages in four main age groups:

Age group	1921	1931	1941	1951
0— 5	31.3	20.9	10.8	6.5
5—25	12.8	10.0	5.6	2.6
25—65	33.7	41.5	41.9	34.6
65 and over	22.2	27.5	41.6	56.2
	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.9

Percentages in three main age groups:

Age group	1921	1931	1941	1951
0—25	44.1	30.9	16.4	9.1
25—65	33.7	41.5	41.9	34.6
65 and over	22.2	27.5	41.6	56.2
	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.9

DIFFERENCES IN THE CAUSES OF DEATH.

The changes in the death age groups have also been reflected in the causes of death, and as would be expected from the fact that fewer people are dying young and more are dying in the older age groups, the types of disease which affect the older persons are becoming much more numerous.

The following table and graph have been prepared to bring out these changes as far as possible in a few of the more important causes of death. Tuberculosis, which in 1921 was responsible for 10.8% of the total deaths, is now responsible for only 1.7%. Infectious diseases (including influenza and enteritis in infants), but excluding pneumonia, accounted for 12.2% of deaths in 1921 and are now responsible for 2.3%. If the tuberculosis and infectious diseases groups are combined, then in 1921 23.0%, or almost one-quarter of the total deaths are accounted for. In 1931 24.92% are accounted for; in 1941, 10.99 is the percentage, and in 1951 4% or 1 in 25 are due to these causes.

The percentage of deaths from respiratory diseases such as bronchitis and pneumonia, but excluding cancer of the lungs and influenza, has remained very much the same throughout the years and the same can be said for deaths from violence.

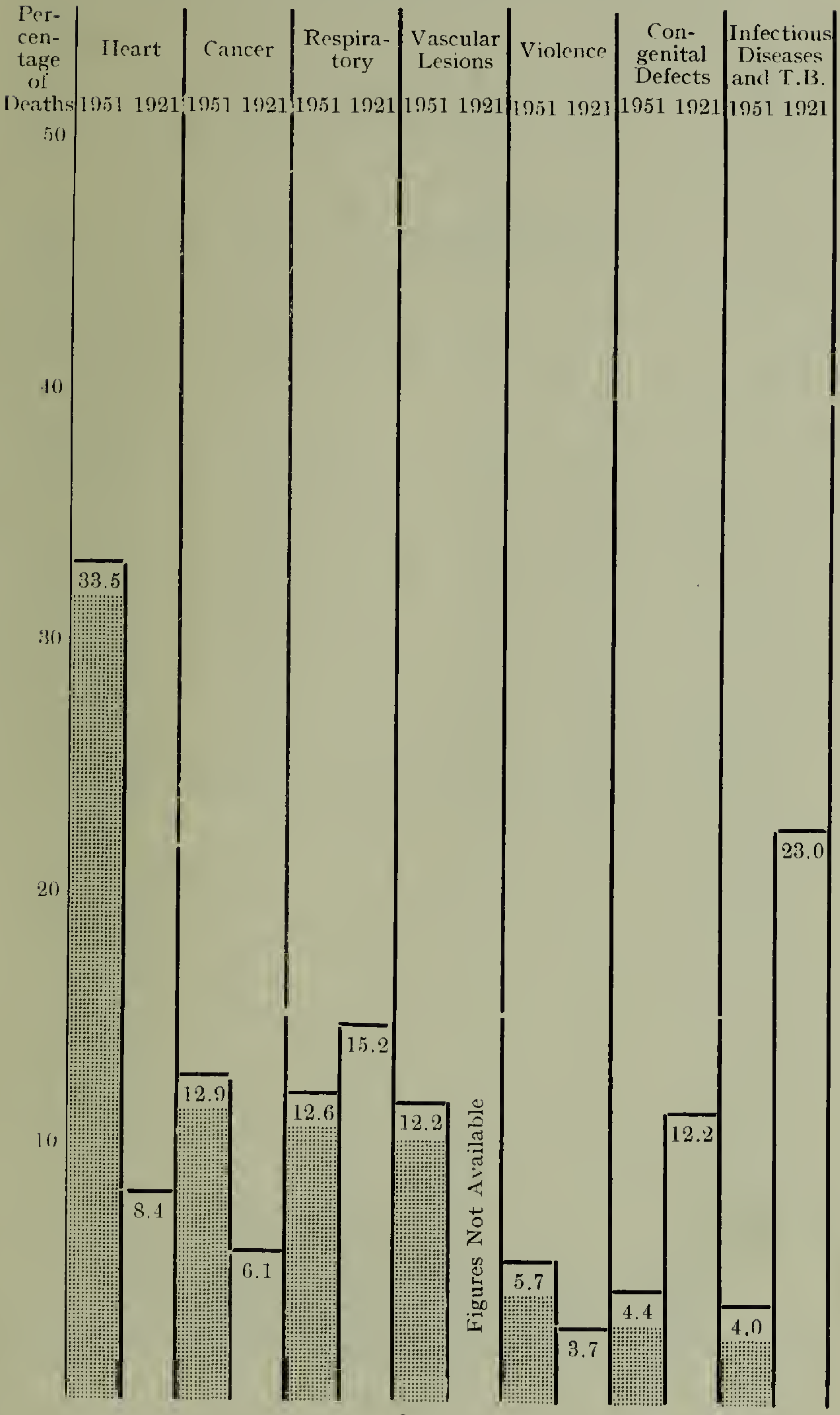
The two main causes which have increased a great deal are cancer, which has increased from about one death in 16 to one death in 8, and heart disease which has increased from about one death in 12 to one death in every 3.

Another group which is becoming increasingly important is that of vascular lesions of the central nervous system. This group is better known to the layman as "having a stroke." No figures are available for 1921, but from 1931 to 1951 the percentage of these deaths has jumped from 5.1% to 12.2%.

Prematurity and congenital defects have declined from 12.2% of the total deaths to 4.4%

The marked decline in the deaths from all the notifiable diseases indicates that where possible the newer killing diseases might with advantage be made notifiable so that their cause and prevention might be investigated before they become of interest merely to the pathologist.

CLASSIFICATION OF CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATHS BY 1951 GROUPING OF 36 CAUSES.



CLASSIFICATION OF CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATHS BY 1951 GROUPING OF 36 CAUSES.

Groups	1921		1931		1941		1951	
	No.	% of total deaths	No.	% of total deaths	No.	% of total deaths	No.	% of total deaths
1 and 2 Tuberculosis	32	10.8	40	11.46	23	5.6	8	1.7
3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 22, 27 Infectious Diseases	36	12.2	47	13.46	22	5.39	11	2.3
10, 11, 12, 13, 14 Cancer	18	6.1	34	9.7	44	10.78	61	12.9
18, 19, 20 Heart	25	8.4	50	14.32	97	23.77	159	33.5
23, 24, 25 Respiratory	45	15.2	50	14.32	40	9.80	60	12.6
33, 34, 35, 36 Violence	11	3.7	11	5.12	29	7.10	27	5.7
31 and part 32 Congenital defects and prematurity	36	12.2	36	10.31	22	5.39	21	4.4
17 Vascular lesions of central nervous system	—	—	18	5.15	49	12.00	58	12.2

INFANT MORTALITY.

A total of 28 infants (16 males and 12 females) under one year of age died during 1951. 4 of these (3 males and 1 female) were illegitimate.

RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.

Year	Scunthorpe	148 smaller towns England and Wales, population 25,000 to 50,000	England and Wales
1942	40.81	46	49
1943	47.42	46	49
1944	31.87	44	46
1945	38.22	43	46
1946	29.73	37	43
1947	30.09	36	41
1948	48.71	32	34
1949	44.03	30	32
1950	28.77	29	30
1951	27.18	27.6	29.6

INFANT MORTALITY (WARD DISTRIBUTION) 1951.

Ward	Males	Females	Total
Ashby	3	3	6
Brumby	2	2	4
Crosby	1	1	2
East	2	—	2
Frodingham	3	1	4
Park	3	—	3
Town	1	3	4
West	1	2	3
	16	12	28

Number of Infants dying in Hospital	23
(Brumby Isolation Hospital 3, War Memorial 3, Maternity Home 15, City Hospital Lincoln 2)	
Number of Infants dying at home	5

NEONATAL DEATH RATE.

Year	England and Wales	Scunthorpe
1947	22.7	20.63
1948	19.7	23.89
1949	19.3	35.22
1950	18.5	20.83
1951	18.8	17.48

The Infant Mortality Rate is the lowest ever recorded in Scunthorpe and is also lower than that for the rest of the country. In this town in 1921, 86 babies out of every thousand died before they were a year old; in 1931 the number dying was 83; in 1941 it was 43 and this year it is 27. The benefit to the town and to the country of this additional number of children growing up to be healthy and useful adults is incalculable.

This marked improvement in the Infant Mortality has caused a re-scrutiny of the problem and another rate has been introduced. Most of the babies who die now, die in the first four weeks of life and this is called the neonatal mortality rate when it is expressed as the number of babies dying within four weeks of birth per 1,000 babies born alive. From the following table it will be seen that this year 18 of the 28 infantile deaths are included in the neonatal death rate which is also the lowest ever recorded in the Borough.

ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS DURING 1951.

Cause of Death	Sex	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1—3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Atelectasis	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital						1					
Malformations	M.	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1
(Spina Bifida)	F.	2	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	2
Congenital						1					
Cardio-vascular	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Disease	F.	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—
Congenital	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heart Disease	F.	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital	M.	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Syphilis	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro-	M.	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Enteritis	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Intestinal	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Obstruction	F.	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Inter-cranial	M.	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Hæmorrhage	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marasmus	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pink Disease	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paralytic Ileus	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Prematurity	M.	2	4	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	7
	F.	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Pneumonococcal	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Tetany	M.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sonne Dysentery	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strang. Bowel						—					
due to con-	M.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
gen. adhesions	F.	1	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL		13	4	1	—	18	5	3	2	—	28
Males		5	4	1	—	10	4	—	2	—	16
Females		8	—	—	—	8	1	3	—	—	12

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1951.

There has been a remarkable drop in the number of deaths from cancer since a year ago but this is probably a purely temporary thing. There are no known methods of preventing the disease, but education of the population in the early signs of the disease and instructions on seeking medical advice as soon as possible will definitely lead to more early cases being treated while there is still hope of a cure, and a cured case is a prevented death.

61 deaths (27 males, 34 females) were registered as due to cancer. The following table shows the certified incidence of this disease during the past decade. The until recently steady increase in the percentage of deaths from this disease is a disturbing feature but it will be seen from the table showing the age and sex distribution of deaths from cancer that 27 out of the 61 deaths occurred in people of over 65 years of age. It is fortunate that cancer remains a disease of middle and old age and that it has not yet started to encroach seriously on the youth or young adult population of the country. Two deaths from cancer occurred under the age of 25 years, only four under the age of 35 years, and eleven under the age of 45 years. It is worthy of note that two children under the age of 10 years died of malignant disease, one of these being cancer of the lung.

Year	Number of Deaths from Cancer	Population of Scunthorpe	Cancer Fatality Rate per 1,000 Population	Number of Deaths from All Causes	% of Death Rate due to Cancer alone
1942	63	44,990	1.4	391	16.11
1943	48	44,830	1.07	389	12.34
1944	58	45,750	1.27	395	14.68
1945	53	46,010	1.15	404	13.12
1946	70	48,960	1.43	424	16.51
1947	54	50,220	1.08	415	13.01
1948	64	51,100	1.25	431	14.85
1949	74	52,030	1.42	445	16.63
1950	83	54,090	1.53	444	18.69
1951	61	54,030	1.13	474	12.87

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM CANCER DURING 1951.

Age	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus		Malignant Neoplasm, Breast		Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach		Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus		Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms		Total		Grand Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males and Females
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
5—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
10—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2
35—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	5	7
45—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	4	8
55—	4	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	1	4	7	8	15
65—	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	3	6	5	10	15
75—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	4	6	5	11
85—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAL	9	—	—	10	4	2	—	5	14	17	27	34	61

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1951.

The following table gives a summary of the death certificates issued during 1951:—

Sex	*Age*	*Cause of death and Site of Cancer*	*Occupation*
M	85	Carcinoma of Stomach	Retired Labourer.
M	84	Carcinoma of Urinary Bladder	Retired Steelworks Bricklayer's Labourer.
M	79	Carcinoma of Prostate	Retired Farmer.
M	79	Carcinoma of Bronchus	Retired Coal Miner (below ground).
M	77	Carcinoma of Tongue	Retired Steelworks Labourer.
M	76	Carcinoma of Alveolus and Glands	Retired Corporation Waterworks Attendant.
M	75	Hypernephroma of Left Kidney	Retired Steelworks Boiler Attendant.
M	74	Squamous Carcinoma of Mouth	Retired Railway Guard.
M	74	Carcinoma of Stomach; Secondary Carcinoma of Liver	Retired Steelworks Night Engineer.
M	73	Carcinoma of Pancreas	Retired Steelworks Fitter's Mate.
M	72	Carcinoma of Oesophagus	Bricklayer (Journeyman).
M	67	Bronchogenic Carcinoma	Retired Blastfurnaceman.
M	62	Hodgkins Disease	Post Office Cleaner.
M	60	Carcinomatosis; Carcinoma Ventriculi (Excised)	Steelworks Foreman Steel Straightener.
M	59	Carcinoma of Bronchus	Steelworks Storekeeper.
M	59	Carcinoma of Bronchus	Steel Erector.
M	56	Secondary Carcinoma Lung (Rt.); Carcinoma Stomach (Primary)	Steelworks Draughtsman.
M	56	Carcinoma of Lung with Secondaries in Liver and Spine	Steelworks Burner.
M	55	Carcinoma of the Upper Left Lobe Bronchus	Steelworks Canteen Attendant.

Sex	*Age*	*Cause of death and Site of Cancer*	*Occupation*
M	54	Carcinomatosis; Carcinoma of Bladder	Steelworks Platelayer.
M	50	Carcinoma of Bronchus	Steelworks Turbine Driver.
M	48	Carcinoma of Bronchus	Steel Breaker (Steelworks).
M	47	Malignant Cachexia Secondary Carcinoma of Liver, Carcinoma of Hepatic Flexure	Steelworks Engineering Dept. Handyman.
M	40	Carcinoma of Lung	Steelworks Clerk.
M	38	Secondary Carcinomatosis and deposits in both Lungs; primary Carcinoma of Right Testis	Butcher (Journeyman).
M	9	Sec. Carcinoma Lung	———
M	2	Wilson's Tumour of Right Kidney	———
F	84	Carcinoma of the Oesophagus	Housewife.
F	81	Carcinoma Ventriculi	Housewife.
F	77	Secondary Carcinoma Liver; primary Carcinoma Rectum	Housewife.
F	76	Carcinoma of Colon	Housewife.
F	75	Carcinoma of the Tongue	Housewife.
F	73	Carcinoma of Gall Bladder	Housewife.
F	72	Carcinoma of Breast (Excised)	Housewife.
F	69	Carcinoma of Caecum (Excised)	Housewife.
F	69	Secondary Carcinoma Liver	Housewife.
F	69	Carcinomata of Left Ovary and Pelvic Colon	Housewife.
F	69	Generalised Carcinomatosis; Carcinoma of Stomach	Housewife.
F	69	Carcinomatosis, Carcinoma of Breast (Excised)	Housewife.
F	68	Carcinoma of Rectum	Housewife.
F	66	Carcinoma of Cervix	Housewife.
F	65	Sarcoma of Sacrum	Housewife.
F	63	Carcinoma Corpus Utera	Housewife.
F	62	Carcinoma of Right Breast	Housewife.
F	61	Carcinoma of Rectum	Housewife.
F	59	Carcinoma Cervix Uteri	Housewife.

Sex	*Age*	*Cause of death and Site of Cancer*	*Occupation*
F	59	Carcinomatosis, Carcinoma of Right Breast (Excised)...	Housewife.
F	59	Carcinoma of the Rectum	Housewife.
F	58	Carcinomatosis, Carcinoma of Colon	Housewife.
F	55	Lymphoid Fallicular Reticulasis	Spinster—Cook General.
F	53	Carcinoma of Breast	Housewife.
F	50	Carcinoma of Ovaries	Housewife.
F	47	Carcinomatosis, Carcinoma of the Right Breast	Housewife.
F	46	Secondary Carcinoma of Liver; Carcinoma of Pelvic Colon	Housewife.
F	44	Carcinoma Body of Uterus......	Housewife.
F	42	Scirrhus Carcinoma of Breast	Housewife.
F	40	Carcinoma of Cervix	Housewife.
F	40	Carcinoma of Lung; Carcinoma of Breast (Excised)	Housewife.
F	39	Carcinoma of Liver (Secondary) Carcinoma of Colon (Excised)	Housewife.
F	38	Carcinoma of Left Breast	Housewife.
F	26	Carcinoma of Lung; Carcinoma of Breast (Excised)	Spinster—Cashier.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The following statistics show the number of new cases from the Scunthorpe area which attended the Clinic during 1951:—

		Males	Females	Total
New Cases:	Early Syphilis	3	1	4
	(in later stages)	10	6	16
	Congenital	4	1	5
	Gonorrhœa	12	2	14
	N.V.	57	37	94
		86	47	133

There were 3 deaths from Syphilis registered during the year and all three were young children. The prevention and treatment of Syphilis is now so efficient that it is true to say that these lives could easily have been saved if the parents had taken the trouble to have themselves checked up and treated as soon as they suspected that they might have become infected.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The infectious diseases continue to remain mild in character and, out of a total of 2,054 notifications (excluding Tuberculosis and Pneumonia which are dealt with separately), there was only one death. This death was from Sonne Dysentery and is mentioned elsewhere.

There was only one confirmed case each of diphtheria and non-paralytic poliomyelitis, and only two of erysipelas.

It will be seen from the table giving the notifications for several years that the incidence of scarlet fever and meningococcal meningitis continue to remain low and that food poisoning has not been a serious problem for some years.

Measles has remained with us in epidemic form for two consecutive years and this is unusual. In 1950 the peak months were March, April and May, whereas this year they were October and November.

Whooping cough has been more prevalent than in any year since 1941. Much work has been done recently on immunisation against whooping cough and results are indicating that the newer inoculations, while not being comparable with diphtheria immunisation, nevertheless confer a considerable degree of resistance and are well worth while.

Pneumonia, dysentery, and food poisoning are dealt with elsewhere in the report.

NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES, CIVILIAN, 1951. (Corrected in cases of revised diagnosis).

	Under 1 year	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—25	25—35	35—45	45—65	65 and over	Total
Whooping Cough	40	37	56	66	58	99	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	358
Scarlet Fever	—	1	5	8	14	42	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	77
Measles	52	111	159	205	204	407	9	—	1	—	—	1	—	1149
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Non-Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	3	1	3	5	—	16	2	1	6	12	15	35	19	118
Dysentery	16	26	30	24	28	84	21	8	6	49	20	15	4	331
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Food Poisoning	—	—	3	1	1	2	1	—	—	2	—	3	1	14
TOTAL	111	176	256	310	305	650	41	11	14	64	36	56	24	2054

NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES (CORRECTED) 1921 to 1951.

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Scarlet Fever	151	39	125	99	70	67	175	219	388	229	28	41	55	65	87	55	55	65	46	64	103	147	354	285	108	60	56	50	112	75	77
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	459	46	52	240	34	154	120	242	249	159	358
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	1	—	2	2	2	5	—	—	4	—	2	—	1	2	—	1	9	1	—	—	5	2	—	1	1	16	1	13	9	1
Measles	—	—	—	465	48	92	259	26	217	145	93	425	11	22	337	143	86	17	9	1134	497	130	197	474	411	452	500	609	172	1447	1149
Diphtheria	86	33	69	27	33	59	25	45	36	57	26	16	14	27	38	21	85	145	86	34	56	83	61	31	41	18	32	30	5	2	1
Pneumonia	51	43	76	70	38	54	83	18	69	69	76	63	66	30	31	31	56	141	50	79	97	53	49	67	28	26	30	71	93	43	118
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	14	44	20	243	12	1	4	6	16	331
Smallpox	—	—	2	—	—	25	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	2	—	—	7	3	2	1	1	2	—	5	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—
Typhoid	—	1	2	5	3	1	7	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	6	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Erysipelas	6	6	12	13	16	13	12	35	22	32	12	28	26	13	26	18	13	22	13	16	16	8	20	20	11	9	7	8	11	4	2
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	18	16	5	7	5	2	7	4	—	4	2	3
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	1	1	—	—	—	—	23	—	9	11	14
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	1	4	1	2	7	9	5	18	11	9	18	12	10	15	11	22	24	18	9	21	5	8	8	19	4	7	7	8	—	—
Ophthalmia	5	3	9	6	15	13	6	9	1	9	7	10	3	6	3	8	6	15	8	9	3	3	3	12	4	2	5	2	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	50	30	74	56	52	44	54	37	37	47	42	53	41	40	31	63	67	58	47	51	37	28	50	43	67	66	81	54	50	31	45
Non-Pulmon. Tuberculosis	29	27	30	35	28	37	29	20	31	21	23	13	19	20	22	20	19	25	28	25	22	12	18	12	13	11	8	4	2	1	4

TOTAL MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF ALL KNOWN CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Disease	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever	8	15	5	1	12	2	—	3	6	6	15	10	83
Measles	20	8	3	14	21	44	170	117	57	285	288	172	1199
? Diphtheria	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3	7
Diphtheria	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	4
Pneumonia	43	51	9	1	5	1	1	—	2	2	3	4	122
Erysipelas	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Whooping Cough	10	3	6	2	4	11	47	37	78	97	58	46	399
Dysentery	2	17	111	120	32	8	6	1	7	4	7	9	324
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	9
Food Poisoning	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	6	2	5	—	17
Chicken Pox	2	—	5	1	2	5	15	2	—	1	1	20	54
Gastro Enteritis	2	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	1	2	—	5	16
Mumps	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	11
Observations	1	16	183	217	43	9	28	3	32	43	14	21	610
TOTAL	91	114	325	360	122	81	270	164	190	449	396	297	2859

INFECTIOUS DISEASES, SCHOOL DISTRIBUTION, 1951.

School	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	? Diph.	Measles	Mumps	Chicken Pox	Whooping Cough	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Observa-tions	Pneu-monia	Food Poisoning	Dysentery
Crosby Junior Mixed	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	4	1	—	4
Crosby Infants	—	7	—	81	5	—	10	—	—	1	—	3
Henderson Avenue Junior Mixed	—	3	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	5
Henderson Avenue Infants......	—	7	—	100	2	2	27	—	12	3	—	4
Gurnell Street Boys......	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Gurnell Street Girls......	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Gurnell Street Infants	—	—	—	42	—	—	13	—	6	—	—	1
Doncaster Road Boys	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	2
Doncaster Road Girls	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	3
Frodingham Infants	—	9	1	86	3	3	8	—	7	2	—	18
Brumby Boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	3
Brumby Junior Mixed	—	3	—	6	1	1	1	—	14	—	1	7
Ashby Priory Lane	—	—	—	31	1	8	17	—	2	—	—	1
Ashby Girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	3
Ashby Junior Mixed and Huts	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	19	1	4	18
Ashby Infants	1	5	—	43	1	4	21	—	10	2	1	26
Ashby Lincoln Gardens	—	4	—	58	—	—	38	—	12	3	—	10
Technical High	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	3
Grammar	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
"Lynton" Private Sch., Vic. Gdns.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Henderson Avenue Nursery	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Vicarage Gardens......	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Bernadette's	—	—	—	7	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Foxhills	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	8	—	1	1
TOTALS	1	46	2	475	14	19	143	2	126	14	7	116

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NURSE'S VISITS, 1951.

	No. of cases visited	No. of visits paid
Scarlet Fever	81	205
Diphtheria	5	7
? Diphtheria	6	8
Pneumonia	116	20
Erysipelas	2	3
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	9	12
Poliomyelitis	2	6
Whooping Cough	394	1042
Measles and German Measles	1188	1680
Chickenpox	21	21
Mumps	11	12
Gastro Enteritis	18	26
Food Poisoning	10	68
Dysentery	322	998
? Dysentery	2	10
Dysentery Contacts	145	330
Observations	508	968
	2840	5416

TUBERCULOSIS, 1951.

The number of deaths from Tuberculosis has also been falling and the total of 8 deaths is the lowest ever recorded.

The incidence of new cases is around the 25 years of age period. 35 of the 49 were between 15 and 44 years of age. 6 of the 8 deaths were also in this group.

During the year the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit visited the town and carried out the first survey of its kind that the town has ever had. Almost 13,000 persons were examined and the number of active cases confirmed was less than two per thousand which, as Dr. Butcher the Medical Director remarks, is lower than the average found in other towns on a first survey. Details of the survey are given in the table and it will be seen that the survey yielded useful information on several chest conditions other than Tuberculosis. The survey has caused at least 20 cases to be notified much sooner than they would normally be and can therefore be assumed to have increased the year's notifications considerably.

Details of the Survey.

	Males	Females	Total
Miniatures taken	9428	3565	12993
Recalled for large film	398	168	566
Recalled for clinical examination following large film	232	79	311
Recalled for clinical examination without large film	138	63	201
Referred to Chest Clinic	79	20	99
Referred to own Doctors	66	38	104
Cases of:—			
Bronchiectasis	4	3	7
Pneumokoniosis	6	—	6
Neoplasm	6	1	7
Cardiac Abnormality	72	52	124
Pulmonary Tuberculosis post primary active	17	3	20
Pulmonary Tuberculosis post primary inactive	118	24	142
Cases still under observation	3	2	5

TUBERCULOSIS, 1951.

Age Period	NEW CASES NOTIFIED				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15—	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	1
20—	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
25—	7	7	—	1	—	1	—	—
35—	3	3	—	—	3	1	—	—
45—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	26	19	2	2	5	2	—	1

A DECADE OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Year	New Cases			Cases on Borough Register		Deaths		
	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Total	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Total
1942	28	12	40	216	105	15	3	18
1943	50	18	68	201	76	15	6	21
1944	43	12	55	231	84	13	3	16
1945	67	13	80	277	94	14	2	16
1946	66	11	77	307	101	26	1	27
1947	81	8	89	350	104	21	3	24
1948	54	4	58	375	106	17	1	18
1949	50	2	52	384	106	17	1	18
1950	31	1	32	325	72	13	2	15
1951	45	4	49	310	56	7	1	8

DYSENTERY.

The first notified cases of dysentery in Scunthorpe occurred in 1930 when there was a small outbreak of 10 cases. There were no more notifications until 1940 when there were 9 cases. From 1940 onwards there has always been at least one case each year up to the present and in 1945 there was a fairly big outbreak which caused 243 cases to be notified.

The precise annual figures for notifications since 1921 are as follows:—

Year	Cases
1930	10
1940	9
1941	1
1942	14
1943	44
1944	20
1945	243
1946	12
1947	1
1948	4
1949	6
1950	16
1951	331

The 331 cases notified in 1951 constitute the highest number ever notified in the town and the outbreak has therefore been investigated and described in some detail.

The weekly notifications are given in graph number 1 and it will be seen that there was a sudden and definite outbreak which began during the week ending 10th February 1951 and can be taken to have finished in the week ended 2nd June, 1951. During this period of 17 weeks, 297 cases were notified.

Since notifications depended to some extent on the results of investigations by the Health Department, actual notifications vary slightly in time and number from the information obtained by the Health Department's investigations and all the subsequent figures and graphs have been made up from the information obtained by the investigation because this is considered to be more useful and accurate.

Dysentery can be caused by a variety of organisms but the organism isolated from the positive cases was always the Sonne Bacillus. It is true to say that the only proof of a case of sonne dysentery is to isolate the organism from the patient. This was done in 169 of the 331 accepted cases. All the other cases accepted had typical symptoms and were occurring in people in close contact with other notified or positive cases. It is possible that a very few cases of diarrhœa not due to sonne dysentery may have been included in the totals but such cases must be very few and far between.

The routine investigation was done mainly by the Infectious Diseases Nurse who visited each home after a case was notified and took faeces samples from the case and from all other persons living in the house. She also made enquiries regarding contacts with other relatives and friends and, if necessary, followed up these enquiries with a visit and investigation. The nurse also distributed the leaflet named "To Housewives" issued by the Central Council for Health Education which gives instructions for preventing the spread of bacterial types of food poisoning.

Home contacts of school age were kept from school until the case was either removed to hospital or proved to be free from infection. Adults were allowed to continue work unless they had symptoms or positive cultures when they were handed over to their own doctors for treatment. Adult contacts who were engaged in food handling were kept off work until the home was freed from infection.

When the outbreak was seen to be increasing, certain other precautions were adopted.

The school meals service was checked and all the workers were interviewed and subjected to faeces cultures. The canteen staffs at the various works were investigated and hand swabs and cultures from the canteen utensils were taken. 16 canteens were visited, some of them more than once, and 179 staff had hand swabs taken. Swabs were taken from the lavatory handles in the toilets. 57 extra samples of food, milk and ice cream, and extra routine samples of water were taken. Swabs from the lavatory handles in the schools and from the lavatory handles in 21 of the houses in which multiple cases were occurring were also taken. All these investigations proved completely negative.

The outbreak started in the Frodingham area, then spread to Ashby, and later was generalised throughout the town. There had been no cases in the town since the beginning of the year and there were no cases reported in the surrounding areas of Lincolnshire.

Of 232 cases investigated, 119 were found to have had both symptoms and a positive culture, and 113 were found to have had symptoms only and a negative culture. Of 348 close contacts examined, 42 were found to have had no symptoms but did have positive cultures. 8 were found to have had both positive cultures and some symptoms not sufficiently important to cause them to go to a doctor. Most of these 50 cases would have gone completely undetected but for the investigations. The general practitioners were informed of these cases and were requested to notify them and carry out the necessary treatment. 49 close contacts had had some symptoms but gave negative cultures. 27 cases were admitted to Brumby Isolation Hospital. There was one death. 163 families were involved.

The outbreak started with 3 children developing symptoms on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th February respectively. The first two were schoolboys attending an infants school and the other was their small brother of pre-school age. On the 7th the mother also took ill and the whole family was admitted to hospital, with the exception of the father who did not develop the disease. On the 7th, 10th, 14th and

17th, 5 cases occurred in another family not related to the first, and these were also transferred to hospital. On the 7th, 8th and 9th, 3 cases occurred in a family related to the first and these were also transferred to hospital. All these cases were young children of pre-school age or in an infants school except for the two mothers who were the last in each family to develop symptoms.

The number of isolation beds available is limited and no more cases, other than seriously ill ones, could be admitted.

The number of cases remained low in the 3rd and fourth weeks but in the 5th, 6th and 7th weeks the numbers discovered jumped to 18, 38 and 39 respectively. The peak occurred in the 8th week when 46 cases were discovered.

Graphs numbers 2 and 3 give a picture of the increase in the number of cases during the period.

On the 15th March, the following letter was sent to all general practitioners in the Borough asking them to treat the family as a disease unit instead of the individual:—

> "As you are probably well aware, the amount of diarrhœa in the town is steadily increasing and can be considered to be nearing epidemic proportions. The stool examinations which have been carried out indicate that there is a wide-spread outbreak of sonne type dysentery.
>
> This disease is notifiable as dysentery and is very liable to spread throughout a household once it gets in.
>
> The Sonne Bacillus is susceptible to the sulpha type drugs and could be controlled and possibly eradicated from the town by dosing every man, woman and child with a sulpha drug for a few days, but such a procedure is too difficult to organise. I am therefore suggesting that when you are called upon to treat a case you also put everybody else in the household on a three day course of a sulpha drug purely as a method of controlling the spread within that household. Sulfasuxidine or sulfaguanidine are both effective in full doses. Thalazole 2 tablets T.D.S. is also effective but is much more expensive.
>
> I feel that if you carry out this procedure it will save you a considerable amount of trouble and calls on your time. A similar letter is being sent to the other general practitioners in the town."

The doctors co-operated so wholeheartedly that for a day or so during the next week almost all the chemists in the town ran out of stocks of the drugs mentioned.

The age and sex incidence of the cases is given in graph number 4 and it will be seen that the vast majority of cases occurred in children between the ages of 1 and 10 years and that more pre-school age children were affected than junior school children.

The next most important age group affected was that of adults from 25 to 40 years of age. These are mainly the parents of the children affected and, as can be expected, more females were affected than males.

The age and sex incidence of the first case occurring in each family is given in graph number 5 and this is very similar in distribution to that of graph number 4.

42 persons had positive cultures but no symptoms. This type of person is called a carrier and is usually blamed for the spread of infection, but in this outbreak it is unlikely that they could be saddled with much of the blame. The age and sex incidence of these carriers is given in the following table:—

Age and Sex Incidence of Symptomless Positive Stool Cases.

Age	Males	Females	Total
0— 5	1	5	6
5—15	8	6	14
15—25	1	1	2
25—	8	12	20
	18	24	42

The aid of the Press was obtained on the 6th and 31st March when information regarding the outbreak was given and the value of simple hygienic precautions was stressed and the steps to be taken were outlined.

The outbreak declined rapidly after the peak week of 24th March. The only fatality attributable to it was a baby boy six months old.

The symptoms were almost invariably diarrhœa with occasional vomiting, nausea, or abdominal pains added. Blood-stained motions were common in the positive cases and in infants the usual complaint was of diarrhœa and green stools containing mucus and blood.

Remarks.

An attempt was made to control the disease by transferring the first cases to the Isolation Hospital. This failed but probably slowed up the rate of spread for about two weeks.

The co-operation of the general practitioners in treating the family as a unit appears to have been the most important single measure in preventing the spread of the disease and in cutting short the outbreak, and it is a pleasure to thank them for their generous help.

Thalazole in the dosage mentioned was found to be relatively inefficient as compared to the other drugs.

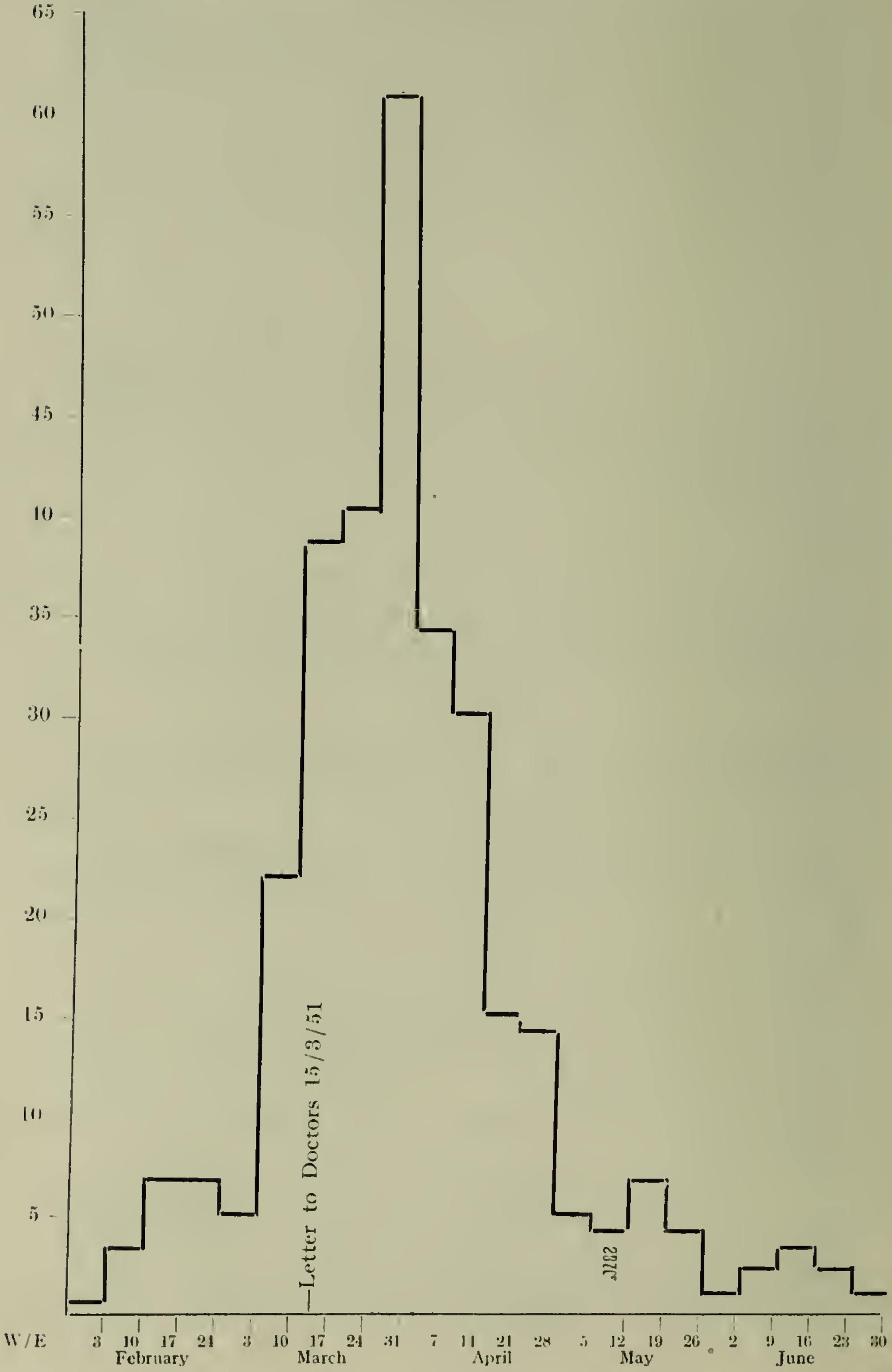
As far as is known this is the first occasion on which the sulpha drugs have been used in this manner and on such a scale to control an outbreak in this country.

The original source of infection in the first case was never discovered.

The persistently negative results from all the food, milk, ice-cream, and canteen examinations, and also from the lavatory handles in houses where the disease was known to be spreading indicate that the mode of spread might be by some medium other than hand contact with food and it is regretted that no throat swabs were taken during the outbreak.

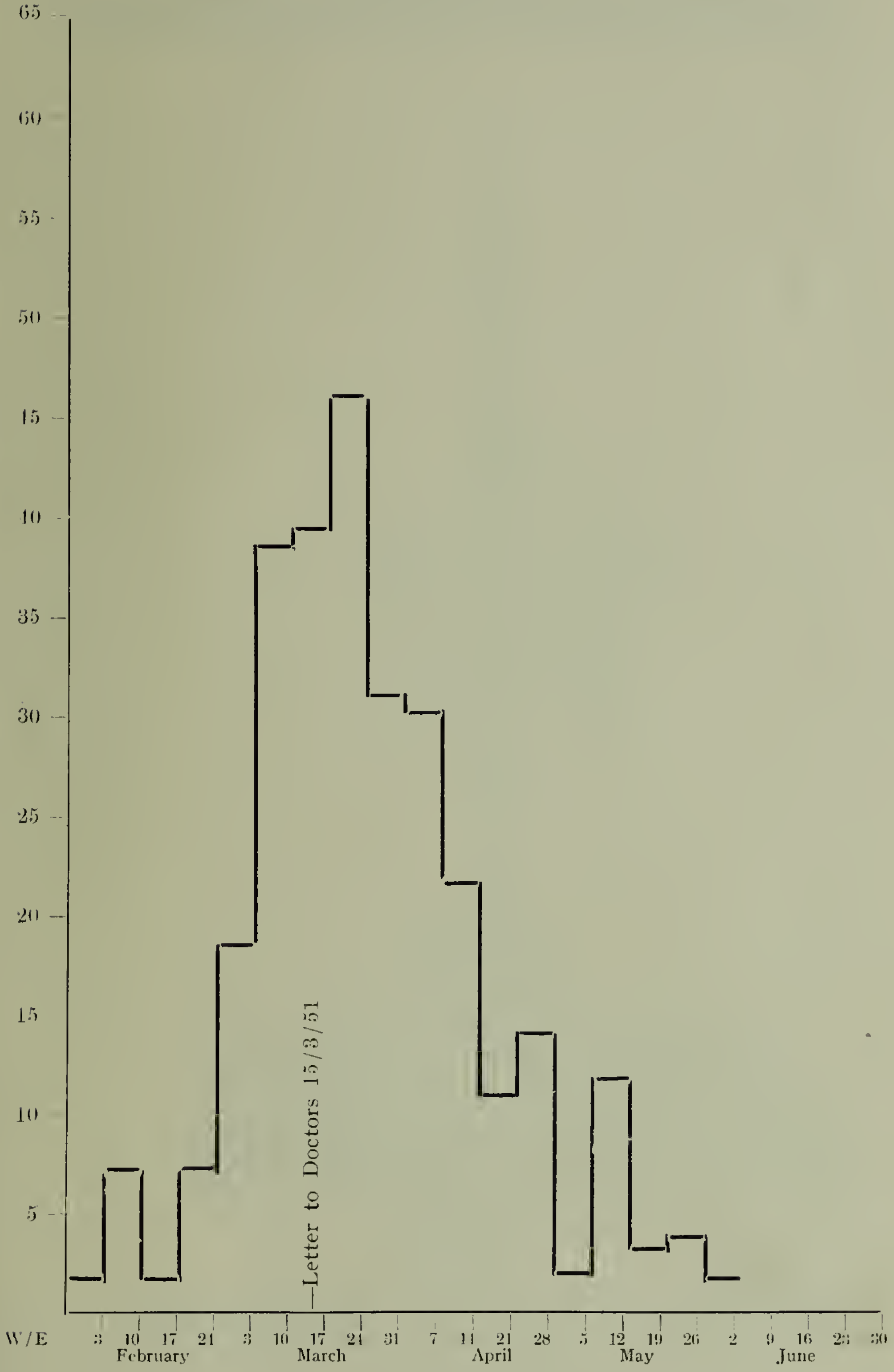
Graph No. 1.

WEEKLY NOTIFICATIONS OF DYSENTERY DURING THE OUTBREAK.



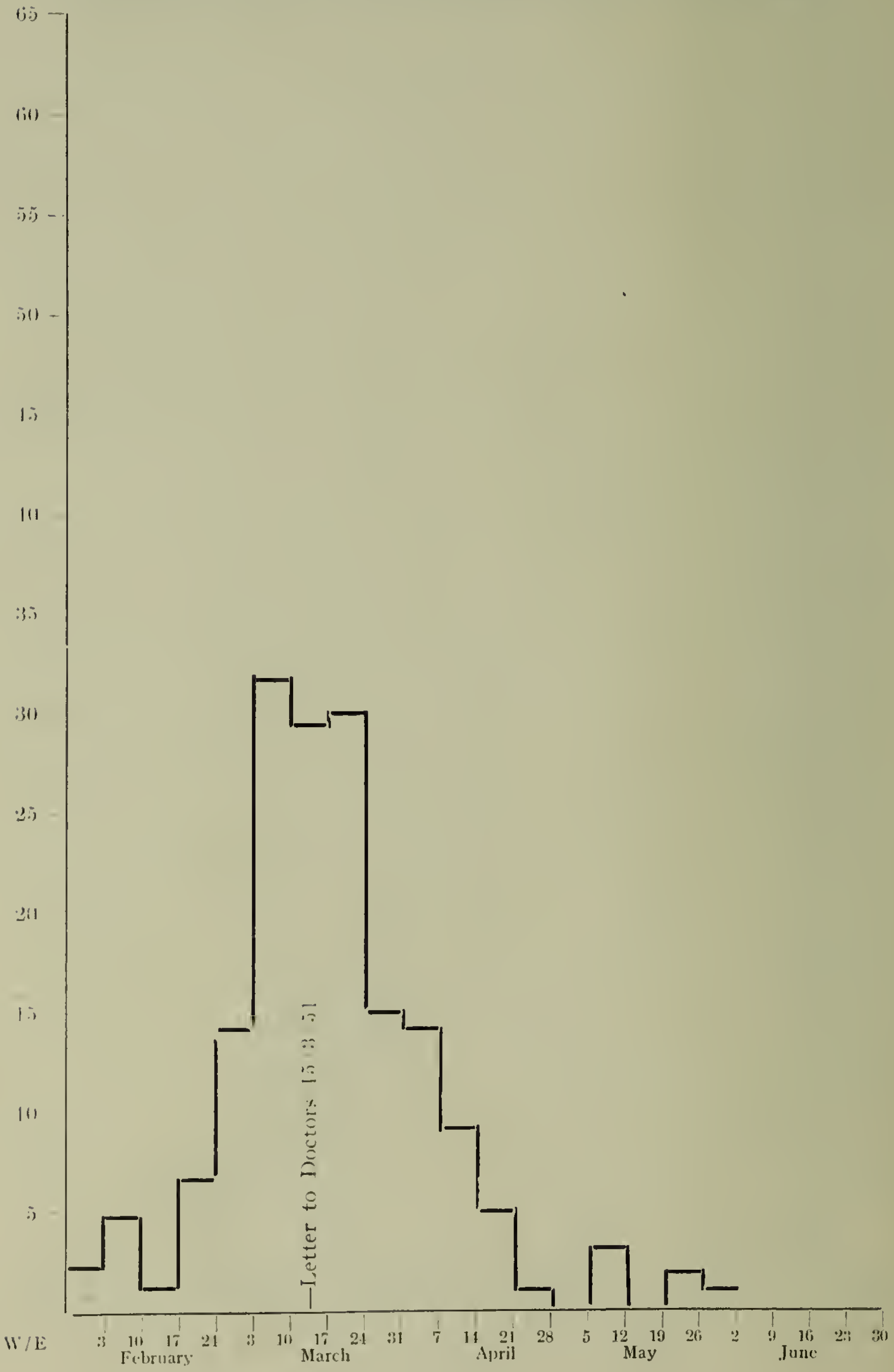
Graph No. 2.

WEEKLY CASES ACCORDING TO ONSET OF SYMPTOMS.



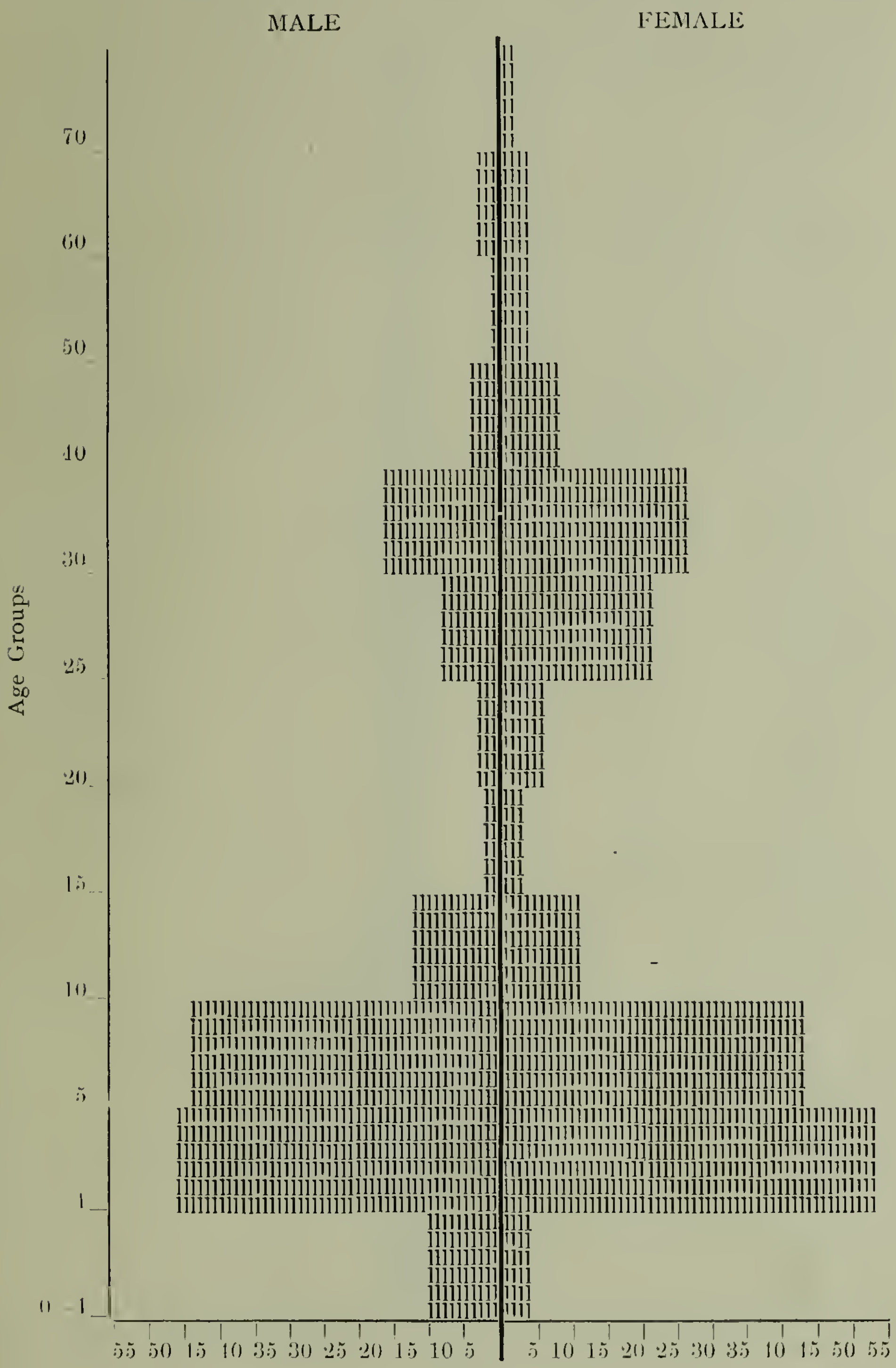
Graph No. 3.

FAECES POSITIVE CASES BY DATE OF ONSET OF SYMPTOMS OR BY DATE OF FIRST POSITIVE SPECIMEN.



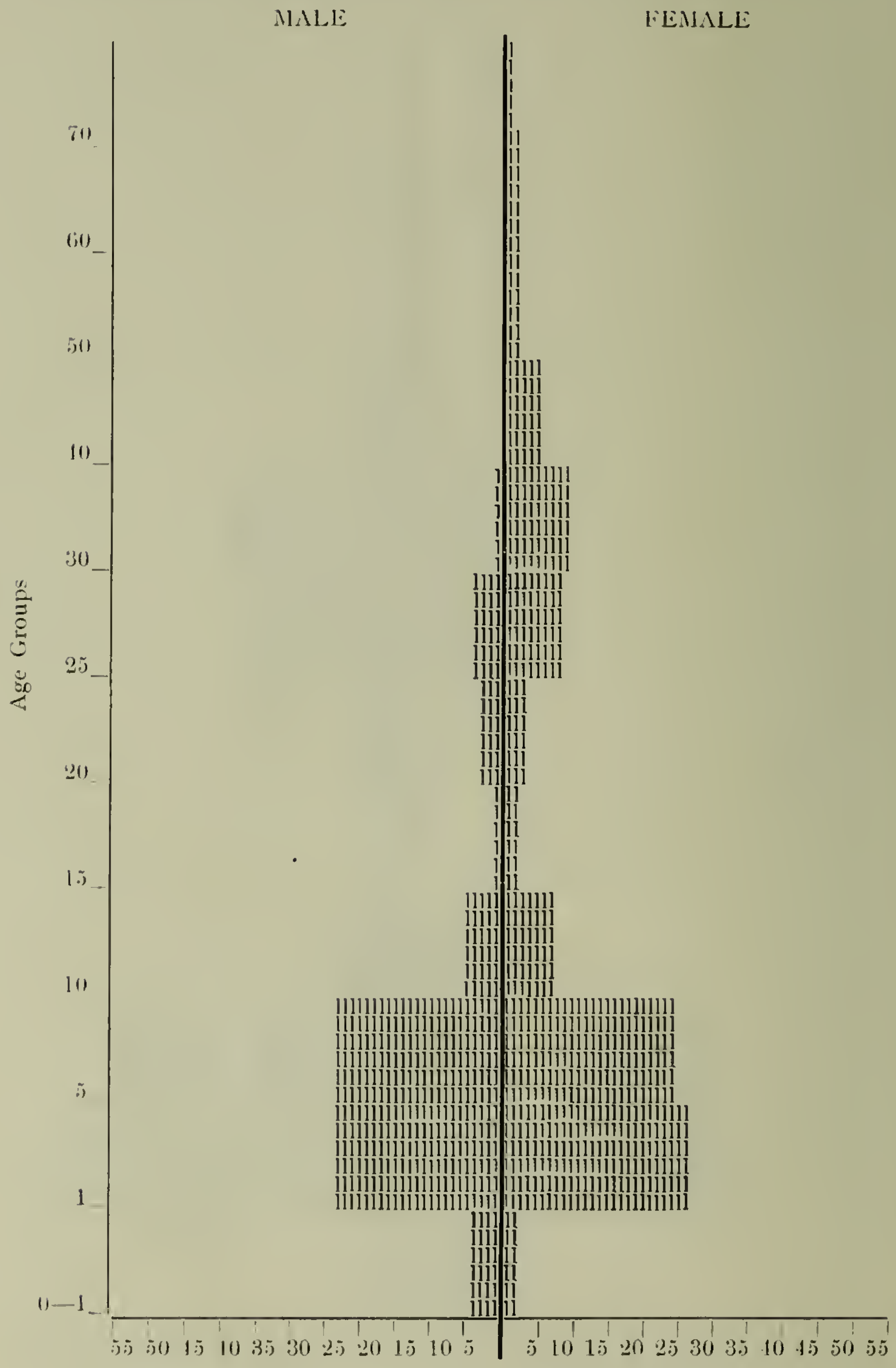
Graph No. 4.

AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE OF ALL CASES SHOWING EITHER SYMPTOMS OR POSITIVE CULTURE OR BOTH.



Graph No. 5.

AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE OF 1st CASE IN EACH FAMILY.



PNEUMONIA.

There were 118 notifications of, and 18 deaths, from pneumonia during the year. This is more than usual and was due mainly to the outbreak of influenza which occurred early in the year. The age distribution chart shows that 14 out of the 18 deaths occurred in persons over 55 years of age. This is in contrast to the days before the introduction of the antibiotics and the sulpha drugs when pneumonia used regularly to take a fairly heavy toll of the lives of children and young adults.

DECENIUM OF DEATHS DUE TO PNEUMONIA.

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Males	8	14	10	11	2	7	9	5	5	8
Females	8	14	5	7	6	7	8	6	4	10
TOTAL	16	28	15	18	8	14	17	11	9	18

DEATHS DUE TO PNEUMONIA (AGE DISTRIBUTION) 1951

	Males	Females	Total
0—	—	—	—
1—	1	1	2
5—	—	—	—
10—	—	—	—
15—	—	—	—
25—	—	1	1
35—	—	—	—
45—	—	1	1
55—	3	2	5
65—	2	2	4
75—	—	2	2
85 and over	2	1	3
	8	10	18

FOOD POISONING.

Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected).

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	TOTAL
1	1	5	7	14

Outbreaks of Undiscovered Cause:

Total Outbreaks: 3. Total Cases 8 (plus 2 contacts).

Single Cases:

1 Typhimurium.
1 Salmonella Enteriditis.
1 Staph. Aureus.
3 Unknown Cause.

There were three outbreaks of food poisoning during the year. The first occurred during the early part of September. There were 3 cases, all of vomiting, rash, and severe diarrhœa, all three being members of the same household. In addition two contacts were traced, living at two other addresses. These ate the same meal as did the three cases and suffered from copious vomiting only. It was suspected that the jelly and custard forming part of the meal which all five consumed was responsible for the illness but this could not be proved.

The second outbreak, involving two persons occurred in late September. One suffered severe vomiting and diarrhœa; the other had no symptoms. Laboratory investigations revealed organisms of the Salmonella group. One case (a woman aged 68) died. No positive proof as to the source of infection could be obtained.

The remaining outbreak occurred during November. There were three cases, all members of the same household, who suffered from pains and diarrhœa. It was suspected that a meal of fish and chips was responsible but once again it was not possible to obtain proof.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS, 1951.

Month	Barometer		Thermometer		Rainfall (inches)
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
			(in shade)		
January	30.3	28.9	52°F	24°F	1.44
February	30.2	28.2	46°F	28°F	2.21
March	30.5	28.5	56°F	28°F	2.64
April	30.3	29.2	72°F	30°F	0.69
May	30.3	29.3	70°F	32°F	2.85
June	30.3	29.7	72°F	40°F	0.79
July	30.3	29.5	78°F	42°F	0.92
August	30.1	29.2	78°F	44°F	4.18
September	30.3	29.2	74°F	40°F	1.10
October	30.4	29.5	62°F	28°F	1.03
November	30.45	29.0	56°F	30°F	3.53
December	30.4	28.9	52°F	20°F	1.34

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH.

Housing.

605 new houses were completed during the year, 519 by the Local Authority and 86 by private licence.

During the year one house, 86 Ashby High Street was demolished. This house was in a dangerous condition, and was on land purchased by the Council for housing purposes.

There are still 12 houses not connected to the public water supply. It was hoped that 5 houses would have been connected to the town's supply, but owing to the distance from an existing water main and the shortage of material this has not yet been found possible. Two wells, the water of which has been analysed and found unfit, have been closed for drinking. A temporary water supply from the town's main is being obtained from the adjoining property until material can be obtained for extending the supply to the premises concerned.

135 houses are not connected to the public sewer. 26 of these have pail closets and the rest have satisfactory sewage arrangements.

The Registrar General's 1% estimates for 1951 contain the following information on Housing and Households in the Borough.

Households.

Total	Shared dwellings
15,100	1,000

Density per room

Over 3	2 to 3	1½ to 2	1 to 1½	1 or less
100	100	600	1,400	12,900

Households without exclusive use of

Water Closet	Fixed Bath	Both Stove and Sink
1,100	3,600	1,800

Rooms occupied by Households	Population in Households
71,500	54,200

	Persons per Household	Per Room	Percentage of Persons living more than 2 per Room
1951	3.59	0.76	1.66
1931	4.06	0.88	4.73

These figures show that conditions have improved considerably during the last 20 years, but the information that some 1,800 housewives do not have both a stove and a sink to work with, that 3,600 families have not got a bath in the house, and that some 1,100 families do not have the elementary convenience of a water closet convenient and exclusive to themselves will give food for thought to be ruminated upon at their own convenience by the more thoughtful members of the community with better facilities.

Hut Encampments.

There are three hut encampments within the Borough—

Normanby Road, accommodation 350.
Brigg Road, accommodation 132.
Colin Road, accommodation 50.

These continue to be kept in a clean and tidy state.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.

During the year tenders were sought and approved for the carrying out of work on the Grange Lane caravan site, but owing to limitation on capital expenditure the work has not yet been commenced.

Licences have been granted to persons to occupy and station caravans on land within the Borough and at the end of the year 30 licensed caravans were scattered throughout the Borough. 288 inspections have been made and 10 contraventions found and remedied.

Public Conveniences.

Building operations were completed on the public conveniences at Cottage Beck Road. These replaced a dilapidated urinal on land adjoining and were opened to the public in July. Public conveniences are required in other parts of the Borough, especially the Ashby area. This problem will have the attention of the Public Health Committee during the year 1952. A detailed statement of the income derived from the public conveniences follows.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The following is a statement showing the income from the various conveniences for 1951.

Convenience	No. of persons using W.C.	Receipts	No. of persons using wash-up	Receipts	No. of persons using weighing machine	40% Total Receipts	Total Receipts
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Market Hill (Ladies)	64,455	243 12 3	1,599	20 2 3	4,160	6 18 8	270 13 2
Market Hill (Gents.)	20,448	83 14 2	3,046	38 1 6	28,455	47 8 6	169 4 2
Britannia Corner (Ladies)	94,847	390 13 2	1,051	13 5 3	12,172	20 5 9	424 4 2
Britannia Corner (Gents.)	23,964	107 8 2	1,836	22 19 0	52,497	87 9 11	217 17 1
Cole Street (Ladies)	3,667	15 5 7	—	— — —	—	— — —	15 5 7
Cole Street (Gents.)	3,192	13 6 0	—	— — —	4,145	6 18 2	20 4 2
Furnace Arms	1,839	6 1 7	—	— — —	—	— — —	6 1 7
Cottage Beck (Ladies)	713	2 19 5	—	— — —	—	— — —	2 19 5
Cottage Beck (Gents.)	635	2 12 11	—	— — —	—	— — —	2 12 11
TOTAL	213,760	865 13 3	7,532	94 8 0	101,429	169 1 0	1129 2 3

Public Baths.

Scunthorpe possesses modern swimming baths with two pools, the larger holding 75,000 gallons and the other 25,000 gallons.

73 samples of the baths water have been taken for bacteriological examination and 10 for chemical analysis. The samples were taken at varying times of the day and all proved satisfactory.

In addition to the above, 30 samples were sent for staphylococcal examination and all proved negative.

The following attendances were recorded during 1951:—

Swimming Baths—	Ordinary	68,746
	Schools	14,959
	Clubs	12,155
Slipper Baths	....	16,519

During the year 1 Club made use of the Baths for Water Polo.

Refuse and Salvage.

(1) **New Depot**—The tender for the steel in connection with the new Depot at Cottage Beck Road was placed during the year. Tenders for the foundations etc. were invited but at the close of the year the order had not been placed. It is hoped that a start will be made during the year 1952.

(2) **Salvage**—Over 897 tons of salvage, bringing in a sum of nearly £15,000 were collected during the year. This is easily a record for the town and was made possible only by the loyal and continued co-operation of the shop-keepers and private residents who are steadily becoming more salvage conscious, and who are continuing to assist wholeheartedly in maintaining the supplies of salvage. A waste paper drive was organised and carried out in every ward in the town.

During the year a 'Powell' continuous paper baling machine and elevator and an 'Evans' sorting screen were installed at the Winterton Road depot. These greatly facilitated the output of waste paper. Salvage is a considerable source of income to the Borough and almost a necessity to the nation. The amount collected shows an increase of 151 tons 16 cwts. over the previous year and an increase in value of £9,906 18s. 7d. The details are as follows:—

	Tons	cwt.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Paper	846	16	0	14,362	13	0
Bones	2	17	0	16	11	2
Kitchen Waste	7	16	84	22	2	9
Scrap Tins	24	1	28	60	0	8
Cullet		14	56	1	9	0
Wood Wool	6	4	28	120	0	0
Textiles	8	15	56	305	5	0
Lead		1	84	12	13	9
	897	7	0	14,900	15	4

It can thus be seen that £14,362 was derived from the sale of waste paper alone.

Kitchen Waste.

It will be seen from the list that less than 8 tons of kitchen waste was collected. There are now only 20 bins in use. A great proportion of the waste collected is from Hotels, Fish Shops and Cafes.

Refuse.

Approximately 13,757 tons of house refuse has been collected during the year and this together with 139 loads of Trade Refuse which have been sent to the tip by the traders themselves and for which a tipping charge is made makes the total amount of refuse disposed of approximately 13,900 tons.

Rodent Control.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

During the year, 513 properties were inspected in connection with investigations of complaints of rats and mice. Tests have been carried out at 272 premises and it was found that 153 were infested with rats and 46 with mice.

226 bodies of rats and 377 of mice were seen after the treatment had been completed. No major infestations of rats were reported.

10 blocks of property involving 244 inspection chambers were also treated, with an estimated kill of 386 rats.

The town sewers continued to receive treatment. With the growth of the new housing estates, the number of manholes to be baited is on the increase, but every endeavour is made to see that a complete check is kept on the rat population in the sewers. The estimated kill from the rats in the sewers was 585. It would greatly help the work of this Department if builders would see that all fresh connections to sewers were sealed each evening whilst work is in progress. In this way the rat population would be kept below ground and work in eradication of the vermin made easier.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

During the year the above Act came into force. The Rag Flock Acts of 1911 and 1928 were repealed and under the present Act certain premises became subject to registration or licensing. Premises where flock is manufactured are licensed, and where the flock is stored are registered. Records are to be kept of licensed and registered premises.

No premises were licensed but two were inspected and registered during the year.

Food Handling.

Regular visits have been paid to all food premises and instructions on hygiene have been given to the workers. A high standard of hygiene has been maintained at the majority of premises by these methods. Five occupiers of fried fish shops have re-built their food preparation rooms. Shopkeepers have again co-operated during the year in carrying out the Food Handling Byelaws and all have willingly exhibited the notices prohibiting dogs in food shops.

Increasing use is being made of showcases and glass fronts to counters to protect the foods displayed for sale. The shopping basket is a frequent source of food contamination because it is as commonly at rest on the street pavement, garden path or kitchen floor as it is on the food shop counter and the fitting of basket rails round the food counters is a big step towards the aim of achieving clean food handling.

Bakehouses.

There are 20 bakehouses in the Borough. 40 inspections have been made and it was found necessary to serve notice for one bakehouse to be limewashed and one W.C. to be cleansed.

Fried Fish and Chip Shops.

There are 48 fried fish and chip shops in the district. 134 inspections were made. Improvements have been carried out to bring premises up to the standard required.

4 new brick preparing rooms have been built, necessitating the demolition of wood structures. One preparing room has been modernised by replacing wood walls with brick, concreting the floors, and providing additional lighting. Natural lighting was improved in one preparing room.

Fish fryers could do a great deal towards keeping Scunthorpe a clean town by appealing to their customers either to place their discarded wrappings in a litter basket or other receptacle, or to take them to their own home, instead of throwing them away on the streets. During the year an appeal was made to keep Britain clean, but judging from the appearance of some parts of Scunthorpe in the early morning, it has had but little effect.

Other Food Preparing Premises.

108 visits have been made to the 55 premises where food is prepared for sale etc. These premises have maintained a high standard of cleanliness and it was only necessary to request one preparing room to be cleansed.

Horse Flesh (for Human Consumption).

There is only one shop in the Borough. These premises have been inspected regularly.

They are clean and no contraventions have been found.

Dairies.

There are two large dairies which supply the milk for the whole of the Borough. 125 shops are registered for the sale of bottled sterilised milk.

Both dairies have complete Heat Treatment processes, one with the Holder method and the other with a high-temperature-short-time pasteurising plant. They are also equipped with modern plants for sterilising and bottling milk.

These premises are inspected periodically and any minor defects which occur are soon rectified.

The milk shops are inspected prior to licensing and are subject to routine visits during the year.

Ice Cream Premises.

5 premises are registered in the town for the manufacture of ice cream and 117 for the sale of ice cream. Of the manufacturers one did not operate but obtained his bulk supply from the main factory in a nearby town.

One firm processes mainly loose ice cream which is sold from its own vehicles. The vehicles themselves are well equipped with hot and cold water and sink for washing hands and utensils. Modern plant is installed in all factories for the heat treatment of ice cream.

Two factories deal with wrapped ice cream only and here again up-to-date plant is installed both for quick freezing the cream and for wrapping the product.

Another manufacturer has premises at the rear of his shop. During the year he processed a well-known "cold-mix" with satisfactory results.

Attention has been paid to outside distributors at Carnivals, Shows and Galas held in the Borough to see that the equipment etc. is up to the standard.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED.

The following table gives the number of animals slaughtered during 1951.

	Beast	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Brought into Abattoir for Inspection				Private owned Pigs			
						Beast	Sheep	Calves	Pigs	Abat-toir	Private Slaughter Houses	Back Yards	Allot-ments
January	93	109	87	509	99	1	—	—	6	4	13	93	37
February	78	42	15	446	137	—	—	—	1	22	11	75	39
March	89	105	15	469	242	—	—	1	4	2	5	47	44
April	180	44	8	487	283	—	—	—	1	9	2	—	3
May	244	63	7	480	303	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—
June	128	30	2	621	186	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
July	224	79	6	717	151	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
August	338	165	3	906	79	—	1	—	9	—	—	—	—
September	527	253	11	1207	157	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
October	611	206	9	1606	123	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—
November	507	190	205	1338	84	33	1	—	15	1	2	24	7
December	265	111	32	856	559	—	1	—	6	15	25	267	80
TOTAL	3284	1397	400	9642	2403	34	5	1	62	53	58	506	210

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	3318	1397	401	9647	†2465
Number inspected	3318	1397	401	9647	2465
All diseases except Tuberculosis:					
Whole carcases condemned	7	18	3	37	44
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1371	947	14	133	292
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	44.5%	69.7%	4.2%	.2%	13.6%
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcases condemned	12	27	1	—	11
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	587	658	—	—	150
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	18.1%	49%	.2%	—	6.5%

† Also 827 Privately owned Pigs killed { 53 at Abattoir. 506 in Backyards.
58 at Private Slaughterhouses.
210 in Allotments.

UNFIT MEAT SURRENDERED.

The following table gives the amount of Meat surrendered after examination.

It is set out in Month order and gives the weight in lbs. and disease or cause of its unfitness.

	Tuberculosis	Actinomycosis	Erysipelas and Urticaria	Moribund	Parasitical Infestations	Abscesses	Bruising	Jaundice	Dropsy and Emaciation	Pyæmia	Septicæmia	Inflammation and Pneumonia	Fevered	Cavernous Angioma	Cysticercus Bovis	Cysts	Johnes Disease		T.	c.	q.	lb.
Jan.	5025	36	250	1149	977	292	225	—	234	228	112	398	3106	240	—	14	582	12868	5	14	3	16
Feb.	4908	34	—	54	549	389	187	—	—	53	760	353	82	—	42	2	341	7754	3	9	0	26
March	5811	76	—	143	924	97	81	—	536	333	560	354	—	16	—	8	—	8939	3	19	3	7
April	2411	66	—	—	171	137	784	—	408	—	887	497	—	—	150	25	396	5932	2	12	3	24
May	4326	163	15	555	1087	380	127	—	2437	—	1129	524	45	184	—	42	514	11528	5	2	3	20
June	4624	67	23	62	735	176	796	86	303	—	437	736	59	—	102	22	—	8228	3	13	1	24
July	4639	38	675	—	1428	166	707	127	479	—	—	425	621	154	40	21	—	9520	4	5	0	0
August	5123	229	95	—	2270	393	423	—	421	—	1208	863	1123	227	187	57	514	13133	5	17	1	1
Sept.	12677	120	14	—	2702	775	702	—	888	—	1900	1920	—	214	109	36	—	22057	9	16	3	2
Oct.	11381	184	103	—	2967	779	256	—	576	—	251	1725	751	249	117	50	—	19389	8	13	0	13
Nov.	6802	80	171	647	3312	517	874	—	68	—	511	1186	879	70	144	11	—	15272	6	16	1	12
Dec.	6004	150	210	—	1814	219	173	—	78	—	967	895	672	28	34	8	—	11252	5	0	1	24
TOTAL	73731	1243	1556	2610	18936	4320	5335	213	6428	614	8722	9876	7338	1382	925	296	2347	145872	65	2	1	20

Shops Act, 1950.

The routine inspection of shops was carried out throughout the year. There are 780 shops (329 houses/shops: 451 lock-up shops) in the Borough and 439 visits were made. A number of shop keepers were warned with regard to the winter hours of closing and forthwith complied with the Act. One contravention of the Order setting out the winter hours of closing was recorded. Legal proceedings were instituted against the shop-keeper concerned and fines of £2 on each of 2 counts were imposed. Two contraventions of Sunday closing and two of half-day closing were recorded.

Offensive Trades: Public Health Act 1936, Section 107: Rag and Bone Dealers.

There are two premises in the district. Inspections have been made and no contraventions found.

INSPECTION OF FOODSTUFFS.

Meat Inspection.

Inspection of meat is a very important part of the Sanitary Inspectors' duties in the Borough and it is a great credit to their efficiency and devotion to duty to note that although over 18,000 animals were slaughtered in the town, every single carcase was thoroughly inspected.

MILK.

General.

Milk comes into the town from over 200 farms and all of it is then heat treated. One dairy completely sterilised its supply and obtained its quota of Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised and Pasteurised Milk from a depot in a nearby town.

Samples of bottled milk are taken weekly from the various rounds, and control is kept over the raw milk by sampling that marked Tuberculin Tested to see that it conforms to the prescribed tests, and by routine sampling of all the raw milk for biological examination.

Out of a total of 360 samples sent for bacteriological examination only 18 failed to pass the methylene blue test (2 pasteurised, 16 Tuberculin Tested). Follow-up samples were taken and by the end of the year all the samples were proving satisfactory.

67 samples of raw milk were sent for biological examination. One proved positive T.B. and one Brucella Abortus. The T.B. cow was slaughtered under the T.B. Order 1938. The milk from the cow affected with Brucella Abortus was heat treated and sold as sterilised milk, further samples have been taken, all with negative results.

322 samples of milk were taken from the churns immediately on arrival of the milk at the dairy and 21 were found to be below the standards of the Sale of Milk Regulations 1939. Follow-up samples of all these milks were taken and in no case was it necessary to take further action.

Bacteriological Examination.

During the year 378 samples of milk were sent for bacteriological examination with the following results:—

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Pasteurised	85	2	87
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	92	—	92
Tuberculin Tested	105	16	121
Sterilized	78	—	78
TOTAL	360	18	378

Gerber Samples.

Number of samples taken	322
Number deficient in fat	15
Number deficient in non-fatty solids	6

Analysis of Deficiencies in Samples.

Percentage of Fat	Number of Samples	Percentage Solids not Fat	Number of Samples
2.0	1	7.9	1
2.1	1	8.0	1
2.2	1	8.1	1
2.3	1	8.2	1
2.4	3	8.3	2
2.7	3		
2.8	5		

ICE CREAM.

Bacteriological Examination.

195 samples of Ice Cream and 14 samples of Iced Lollipops were bacteriologically examined during the year. There was a definite improvement in the standard, 10 only falling in Grade 3 and 1 in Grade 4 as against, in 1950, 10 in Grade 3 and 13 in Grade 4.

Of the 11 samples falling in Grades 3 and 4 it is interesting to note that 9 samples were of wrapped Ice Cream all from outside the Borough (8 Grade 3 and 1 Grade 4). The remaining 2 samples were wrapped Ice Cream of local production (both Grade 3). Follow-up samples of all Grade 3 and 4 Ice Cream samples were taken with satisfactory results.

Chemical Examination.

During the year the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order 1951 came into force. This set a prescribed standard for ice cream at 5% Fat, 10% Sugar and 7½% milk solids other than fat. Of the 26 samples sent for chemical analysis none fell below the standard and there has, in fact, been an improvement in the general fat content, by far the larger number of samples having between 9 and 13% fat and no samples falling below 6%.

7 samples of Ice Cream were sent from local manufacturers with the following results:

1 — (7—8%)
1 — (8—9%)
1 — (9—10%)
1 — (10—11%)
2 — (11—12%)
1 — (Over 14%)

The remaining 19 samples were from outside manufacturers and were as follows:

1 — (6—7%)
4 — (9—10%)
6 — (10—11%)
7 — (11—12%)
1 — (Over 13%)

FOOD SAMPLING.

124 samples of food (35 Formal and 89 Informal) have been taken during the year. The particulars are as follows:—

Samples Taken under the Food and Drugs Act in the Borough of Scunthorpe during 1951.

Articles	Formal	Informal	Total
Bi-Carbonate of Soda	—	3	3
Butter	3	—	3
Camphorated Oil	—	3	3
Coffee	—	2	2
Coffee and Chicory Essence	—	4	4
Epsom Salts	—	3	3
Fish Cakes	—	3	3
Flowers of Sulphur	—	3	3
Glauber Salts	—	3	3
Ice Cream	—	26	26
Jam Tarts	6	—	6
Lemon Curd	—	3	3
Mineral Waters	1	1	2
Non-brewed condiment	—	1	1
Pickling Spice	—	3	3
Pickled Onions	—	3	3
Pork Pie	—	4	4
Potted Meat	2	—	2
Potted Meat Paste	2	—	2
Saccharine Tablets	—	3	3
Sausages	17	—	17
Sausage Meat	3	—	3
Seidlitz Powders	—	3	3
Soups	—	4	4
Sugar Confectionery	—	1	1
Table Jelly	—	3	3
Tincture of Rhubarb	—	3	3
Tomato Ketchup	—	4	4
White Pepper	1	3	4
	35	89	124

All were genuine with the exception of the following:—

1 Beef Sausage (Formal)	2 Camphorated Oil (Informal)
1 Potted Meat (Formal)	2 White Pepper (1 Informal, 1 Formal)
1 Meat Paste (Formal)	1 Tincture of Rhubarb (Informal)
1 Pork Sausage (Formal)	1 Seidlitz Powder (Informal)

The following are the details of the unsatisfactory samples:—

Index No. of Sample	Character of Sample	Nature of Sample	Result of Sample	Remarks
1947	Formal	Beef Sausage	46.5% Meat. Sample slightly deficient in Meat.	Warning letter sent.
1948	Formal	Potted Meat	60% Meat, 40% excess water. Should have been described as Potted Meat Paste.	Warning letter sent.
1964	Formal	Meat Paste	46% Meat. Deficient in Meat to extent of 24.6%.	Wholesaler prosecuted and fined £2.
1965	Formal	Pork Sausage	49% Meat. Deficient in Meat to extent of 24.6%.	Vendor prosecuted. Fined £4.
1984	Informal	White Pepper	Should have been described as pepper compound.	Formal sample No. 2010 taken
2010	Formal	White Pepper	Should have been described as pepper compound.	Vendor warned.
2021	Informal	Camphorated Oil	Slightly deficient in Camphor.	Wholesaler warned.
2023	Informal	Camphorated Oil	Slightly deficient in Camphor.	Wholesaler warned.
2034	Informal	Seidlitz Powder	Excess of Sodium Potassium Tartrate and Sodium Bi-Carbonate.	Wholesaler warned.
2038	Informal	Tincture of Rhubarb	Devoid of Glycerine.	Vendor warned.

WATER.

The town's water supply was regularly sampled throughout the year. The continued increase in the number of houses built has resulted in more samples being sent for bacteriological and chemical examination.

72 samples of water taken from the rising mains have been sent for bacteriological examination and of these 5 have been classed as unsatisfactory. Of the 5, 2 were from temporary stand pipes on building sites and the other 3 from private houses. A more permanent supply was fitted on the building sites and further samples were satisfactory. Follow-up samples on the other samples also proved satisfactory.

10 samples of water from the town's supply were examined chemically and all were satisfactory.

2 samples of water from wells at 2 houses were examined bacteriologically and chemically with unsatisfactory results. The wells were closed for drinking purposes and the tenants obtained a temporary supply of town's water from nearby buildings. It is proposed to connect the houses to the main as soon as the necessary piping is available.

The following information on Water Supply has been supplied by the Borough Engineer.

Consumption of Water in the Borough of Scunthorpe.

Estimated population—54,300.

	Consumption for the year Galls.	Average Daily Consumption Galls.	Consumption in Galls. per head per day
Domestic	615,602,000	1,686,581	31.0
Metered, etc.	123,021,000	337,044	6.2
TOTAL	738,623,000	2,023,625	37.2

Consumption of Water in the Parish of Roxby-cum-Risby, which is included in the Statutory Area of Supply.

Consumption for the year—7,219,000 galls.

Consumption of Water outside Statutory Area (Glanford Brigg Rural District).

Consumption for the year—5,459,000 galls.

Total Consumption for the year, including Scunthorpe, Roxby-cum-Risby and parts of the Glanford Brigg Rural District

—751,301,000 galls.

Summary of 'Take' from various sources of supply.

Source of Supply	Total for Year Galls.	Average per Day Galls.
Corporation Works:		
Appleby	28,133,000	77,076
Risby Warren	219,617,000	601,690
North Lindsey Water Board	503,551,000	1,379,592
TOTAL	751,301,000	2,058,358

FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES.

During the year 234 inspections have been made of factories and workplaces.

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars	Number of Defects Found	Remedied
Want of Cleanliness	3	3
Sanitary Conveniences—		
(a) Insufficient	3	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	7
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—
Other offences against the Act	—	—
	16	11

WORKPLACES AND FACTORIES IN THE BOROUGH, 1951.

Type	With Power	Without Power
Bakehouses	14	1
Blacksmiths	2	—
Boot Repairers	8	—
Boot Manufacturers	1	—
Cycle Repairs	1	1
Concrete Products	2	—
Cellulose Spraying	1	—
Clothing Manufacturers	3	—
Coach Builders	1	—
Dairies	2	—
Dressmakers	2	4
Egg Packing	1	—
Engineers	5	—
Firewood	3	—
French Polishers	—	2
Food Manufacturers	15	—
Brought forward	61	8

Workplaces and Factories in the Borough—contd.

Type	With Power	Without Power
Carried forward	61	8
Gas Works	1	—
Iron and Steel Subsidiary Companies	21	—
Joinery and Uphostery	19	3
Laundries and Dry Cleaners	5	1
Mineral Waters	1	—
Paper Baling	1	1
Plumbers	3	—
Printers	8	1
Photographers	—	1
Radio and Electrical Repairs	3	3
Rag and Bone Dealers	—	2
Scale Repairs	1	—
Stone Masons	2	1
Saddlery	—	1
Tinsmiths	1	—
Tailors	1	—
Vehicle Repairs	39	2
Wagon Repairs	4	—
Watch Repairs	—	1
	171	25

GENERAL INSPECTIONS.

No. of Inspections	2,751
No. of Nuisances Abated	1,631

	Ashby	Brumby	Crosby	East	Frodingham	Park	Town	West	TOTAL
No. of Informal Notices	115	39	45	80	56	9	91	36	471
No. of Statutory Notices	10	—	6	28	8	4	15	5	76
No. of Complaints	76	35	38	64	47	21	48	37	366

Total number of nuisances during the year:—

(1) Abated as result of informal action	1985
(2) Reported to Council:	
Statuory Notices issued	76
Statutory Notices not issued	26

DETAILS OF NUISANCES ABATED.

	After Informal Intimation	After Statutory Notice
Smoke	31	5
Accumulation of Refuse	7	—
Fowls, Pigs and Other Animals	1	—
Dampness	138	35
Yards Repaired or Repaved	7	1
Other Nuisances	1801	105

DISINFECTION, Etc.

Rooms disinfected	110
(a) Ordinary infectious disease	100
(b) Tuberculosis	10
Rooms stripped and cleansed	—
No. of premises disinfested	11

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Closets.

Number of houses with privy vaults in district......	—
Number of houses with pail closets in district	26
Number of pail closets repaired	1
Number of houses with water closets	15,055
Number of water closets substituted for dry receptacle......	—
Number of water closets repaired......	70

Drains.

Drains examined, tested and exposed	86
Drains unstopped, repaired, trapped, etc.	824
Waste pipes, rain water pipes, disconnected, repaired, etc.	2
Existing soil pipes, etc., renewed or repaired	4

Sewers.

New length of sewers laid...... .... 7,123 lineal yards

HOUSING.

Number of New Houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total	605
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:	
1. By Local Authority	519
2. By other bodies or persons	86

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,087
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	3,751

(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925)	24
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	24
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	471
2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without service of Formal Notices:—	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local Authority or their officers	512
3. Action under Statutory Powers:—	
A—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 36 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
1. By owners	—
2. By Local Authority in default of owners	—
B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	76
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
1. By owners	46
2. By Local Authority in default of owners	1
C—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—
D—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

IMPROVEMENTS.

Defects	Wards Ashby	Brumby	Crosby	East	Frodingham	Park	Town	West	TOTAL
Ceilings repaired	5	1	2	5	1	1	2	1	18
Walls repaired	7	—	7	2	4	1	5	7	33
Floors, Tiled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Floors, Wood	1	—	2	2	2	—	7	1	15
Sashcords renewed	4	—	9	5	8	—	14	4	44
Windows and frames replaced	5	—	1	2	3	1	—	—	12
Doors repaired	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	3	7
Back boilers and tanks repaired	8	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	15
Fireplaces repaired	9	—	4	19	4	1	7	3	47
Smoke nuisances remed'd	6	—	4	11	5	1	7	2	36
Sink waste pipes repaired	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Coppers renewed	4	—	1	4	2	2	5	1	19
Sinks renewed	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	3
Eaves, gutters repaired......	15	—	25	28	13	10	40	14	145
Rainwater pipes	25	—	20	16	22	10	27	1	121
Roofs repaired	31	1	27	44	16	12	33	—	164
Brickwork and pointing renewed	18	—	14	12	12	2	13	1	72
Chimney pots and stacks repaired	14	—	14	14	14	—	13	2	71
Dampness remedied	103	1	100	114	77	34	126	18	573
Dustbins renewed	79	29	7	17	26	3	24	13	198
Drains cleansed	162	108	99	99	72	103	75	83	801
Drains repaired	2	2	2	4	1	2	10	4	27
New drains laid......	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	4
Inspection chamber covers renewed	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	5
I.C. brickwork repaired...	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	5
New W.C. pedestals provided	1	—	3	2	1	1	5	—	13
Cone connections renew'd	—	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	6
W.C. seats renewed	1	—	1	8	—	—	—	1	11
W.C. cisterns renewed	2	—	4	14	2	1	3	—	26
W.C. floors renewed	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
W.C. walls repaired	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	5
W.C. roofs repaired	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	7
Yards paved	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	2	8
Accumulations removed ...	2	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	7
Waste pipes repaired	—	—	2	4	1	—	1	—	8
Nuisances from animals...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	507	142	359	450	290	187	427	169	2531